

CHICAGO POLICE
CHANGES CALLED
AID TO CRIMINAL

Ban on Trade Agreements
Makes 'Racket' Possible,
Investigator Says

GUNMEN'S 'ROYAL LINE'
OF SUCCESSION CITED

'Racketeering' Presents New
Problem of Enforcement,
Sociologist Asserts

Following is the second of three
articles in the methods used by
racketeers to control the situation
here, investigators have
made proposals that they believe
would help to curb racketeers and
their extortion of legitimate business.

CHICAGO—'Racketeering' with
its ingredients of commercial extor-
tion and violence, can be largely
eliminated if steps are taken to pro-
vide merchants with a legal method
of co-operating in order to end ruin-
ous competition.

This is one of the conclusions
drawn by Prof. Ernest W. Burgess
of the University of Chicago and
secretary-treasurer of the American
Sociological Association, in his sum-
mary and recommendations in the
Illinois Crime Survey.

Development of the racket as a
new phase of gangsterism and gun-
men's operations, Professor Burgess
declares, presents an altogether new
problem in law enforcement, in which
economic considerations are para-
mount.

'Laying of tribute by violence
and intimidation upon labor unions
or merchants' associations in return
for actual or pretended services in
maintaining wages or price agreements,'
Professor Burgess declared,
'is the most flagrant example of
gang rule.'

'A careful examination of each in-
stance of gangster control over an
industry discloses the same common
situation; namely, an economic
condition in which business is
seeking agreements to end ruinous
competition.'

Other Cities Keep Out Gunmen
The situation in Chicago is not
condoned, Professor Burgess adds,
because in other cities, with similar
problems, neither gunmen nor gang-
sters have been called.

The causes of the conflicts, which
brought violence instead of peaceful
settlement, should be determined by
special studies, Professor Burgess
declares, leading to the introduction
of specific means of settling inter-
racial, labor and industrial con-
flicts.

'A system of boards of conciliation
and arbitration,' his recommendations
continue, 'should be set up in
which merits of the conflict would
be brought out into the open and a
settlement made in view of all inter-
ests, including that of the public.'

'In the case of merchant 'rack-
eteering,' our study seems to indicate
that the basic condition favorable to
the entrance of the gunman is the
present legal prohibitions against
making trade agreements. It is re-
commended that serious attention be

(Continued on Page 2, Column 2)

World's Learned
Societies to Build
Cathedral Home

MANCHESTER, Eng.—Proposals
for the establishment of a 'cathedral
of natural science' to serve as a
home for learned and technical so-
cieties, were outlined by Sir Arnold
Wilson at the forty-eighth annual
meeting of the Society of Chemical
Industry held here.

With a view to bringing together
the experts of the research world,
Sir Arnold said that the project
would involve the erection of a
structure costing £250,000, where
organizations dealing with chemis-
try—including rubber, mining, metal-
lurgy and fuel—could centralize their
activities. A suitable site in West-
minster, London, was being chosen.
A library of 100,000 volumes is pro-
posed.

'Sir Arnold characterized the project
as a great home that had been
passed unthoughtfully by the councils
of all the societies concerned.'

The presentation of the society's
gold medal to Sir Richard Threlfall
was a feature of the closing proceed-
ings of the annual meeting. The
medal is awarded each year to the
natural scientist whose work, in the
opinion of the council, is of the great-
est merit.

Sir Richard has successfully de-
veloped many inventions and has
done important work in connection
with the use of helium in airships
and with instruments for detecting
the presence of explosives in gases.
Honorary degrees of Doctor of
Science were conferred on the re-
tiring president of the society, Dr.
Arthur D. Little of Cambridge, Mass.,
and Francis Howard Carr, a former
president, by the University of Man-
chester.

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Hoover Dry Law Policy Indicated
in Calls for Active Aid by States

Wickersham's Letter and Doran's Address Regarded
as Sound Public Opinion on Sharp Division
of Federal and Local Enforcement Efforts

The shadow of the White House
is being projected into the question
of state responsibility for prohibi-
tion enforcement, as officials and
constitutional lawyers in Washing-
ton and at the Institute of Public
Affairs at Charlottesville, Va., re-
sponded in interpreting the latest de-
velopments.

Credence is being given in Wash-
ington to the belief that the Federal
Administration approves the state
assumption of major responsibility
in enforcing the Eighteenth Amend-
ment.

This viewpoint is based largely
upon the similarity of the expres-
sions on this question by Dr. James
M. Doran, Federal Prohibition Com-
missioner, and George W. Wickers-
ham, chairman of the Hoover law
enforcement commission. Both Dr.
Doran and Mr. Wickersham are in
close touch with the administration,
and observers believe that their
statements coincide with the Federal
Government's attitude.

At the Virginia institute, authori-

HIGH MONEY TIDE
IN U. S. CAUSES
EBB IN EUROPE

Flow to Stock Market Boom
'Starves' Foreign Industry,
Economists Declare

By J. ROSCOE DRUMMOND
Special to The Christian Science Monitor
WILLIAMSTOWN, Mass.—The up-
rush of speculative activities on the
New York Stock Exchange is gravely
upsetting the delicate equilibrium of
the world's money markets, Prof. T.
E. Gregory of the London School of
Economics declared in the course of
an analysis of the international finan-
cial situation before the Institute of
Politics.

Control of America's foreign and
domestic financial operations must,
he contended, take into account
their far-reaching effect upon the
money markets of other nations, par-
ticularly since the United States to-
day possesses private and political
loans amounting to \$26,000,000,000.

In a perhaps too vivid phrase for
the occasion, Professor Gregory asked
indulgence, he submitted the opinion
that 'the recent upward development
of stock prices in New York simply
means that America is asserting her
old role of disturber of the economic
peace of the world.'

Forecasters Future Upsets
This situation, the British banking
authority added, has been paralleled
four times during the last century,
and it will inevitably happen again
if at some date in the future the
speculative opinion of the United
States becomes convinced that securi-
ties values have failed to adjust them-
selves to the rhythm of economic
development.

Robert H. Warren, formerly direc-
tor of research in the Federal Re-
serve Bank and now associated with
Case, Pomeroy & Co. of New York,
supported the essential thesis which
Professor Gregory advanced. He felt,
that while the current movements of
the stock market were perhaps in-
evitable under existing circumstances,
the effect had been unduly to with-
draw capital from other countries
which were most in need of it.

Prof. Herbert Feiss, an economist
from New York, placed paramount
emphasis upon the responsibility of
American financiers and government
officials to elaborate a policy of co-
operation between the central bank
and the Federal Government of the
United States and the banking sys-
tems of the rest of the world, par-
ticularly in view of the precariously
interlocked status of international
finance.

Professor Feiss was inclined to be-
lieve, however, that the bull market
and the consequent drawing to the
United States of considerable sums
of temporary foreign capital were
only incidental features of the dis-
quieting trend in the European money
markets. He attributed this situa-
tion rather to the war debt situa-
tion and the constantly more in-

(Continued on Page 4, Column 1)

Cotton Mills in Britain to Reopen
Following Acceptance of Arbitration

By Cable to The Christian Science Monitor
MANCHESTER, Eng.—Amid scenes
of remarkable enthusiasm, employers
and operatives have shaken hands
because the cotton dispute has come
to an end.

Announcement to this effect was
made after a long day of negotia-
tions throughout which relations be-
tween both sides were extremely
cordial. The employers' claim for
12½ per cent reduction in wages was
referred to arbitration and the terms
of reference confined to this claim.
The arbitrators will decide 'whether
and to what extent the claim to re-
duction is justified.'

The arbitration court will consist
of two members appointed by the em-
ployers, two by the operatives and
an independent chairman. Although
names are not yet ready to be an-
nounced it is known that the consti-

RUSSIA ATTACKS;
CHINESE APPEAL
TO PACT SIGNERS

Nanking's Action Said to
Have Followed Confirma-
tion of Invasion Reports

LONDON (AP)—Reuter dispatches
from Nanking state that the Na-
tionalist Government has instructed
the Chinese Minister at Washington
to notify the Kellogg pact signatories
that Russia has begun an offensive
along the Manchurian border.

The Reuter dispatches quoted the
Foreign Minister, C. T. Wang, as
denying there was any disagreement
between the Nanking Government
and Mukden, and stating that Chang
Hsueh-liang, Governor of Manchuria,
was following the instructions of the
Nationalist Government.

'China remains firm,' he said.
'The Russian associate managers of
the Chinese Eastern Railway cannot
be reinstated before the opening of
negotiations. China's only course is
for the entire nation to unite in re-
sistance to Red imperialism, or else
it will perish in the grip of Com-
munism.'

The Foreign Minister also was
quoted as saying the Government
would shortly send the powers an
other note regarding the problem of
extraterritoriality.

The Nationalist Government at the
same time instructed the Minister to
state that China, while resisting in-
vasion, would abide by the mean-
ing of the renunciation of war pact
and still hoped to arrive at a settle-
ment of the Chinese Eastern Railway
controversy by peaceful means.

The Chinese action was said to
have been taken after Nanking had
received reports confirming previ-
ous dispatches that Russia had in-
vaded Chinese territory.

By Cable to The Christian Science Monitor

TOKYO—Despite the interruption
of Sino-Russian negotiations and the
hostility of the two countries, the
Government here is convinced that
there is virtually no probability of
actual warfare and that both parties
agree on the fundamental issue, which
is the return of the railway to
modification.

Japan at no time has seriously ex-
pected warfare, because it is fully
understood that neither side desired
to fight or was prepared for such an
eventuality. What was apprehended
was the possibility of a new series of
border clashes. They are not ex-
pected to extend beyond small
guerrilla warfare. It is characteristic
of the Chinese style that negotiations
over details of the settlement should
extend over several months, during
which there may be many inflam-
matory and bombastic pronuncia-
mentos, both from Moscow and
Nanking, but Tokyo regards eventual
agreement as assured.

The intensification of the crisis has
aroused in America and Europe has
surprised Japan, which heretofore
had not comprehended that the world
at large realized the vital importance
of Manchuria and the possibility of
serious trouble there because of the
conflicting interests of China, Japan
and Russia.

Fighting on Chinese Soil
Reported From Nanking
SHANGHAI (AP)—Reports of severe
fighting with Soviet troops on Chi-
nese soil came from the Kuomintang
official news agency in Nanking. It
was stated that the Government was
informed from Harbin that Soviet
troops at the confluence of the Amur
and Sungari rivers attacked forces
on the Chinese bank of the Amur.

The dispatch said: 'After several
hours of severe fighting the Soviets
withdrew on board a transport.' The
Government also was informed that
Russia was moving troops along the
Amur toward the Sungari and that
Soviet gunboats had appeared on the
latter river, which runs entirely
through Manchurian territory.

Soviets Limit Obligations
MOSCOW (AP)—L. M. Karakhan,
Vice Commissar of Foreign Affairs,
has issued a warning to all foreign
governments and persons that the So-
viet Government would not recognize
any claims or obligations under-
taken by the Chinese in relation to
the Chinese Eastern Railway in Man-
churia since their seizure of that
road.

This statement was issued through
the official Tass News agency, which
said it was made 'in connection with
reports of complete disorganization
of the railway and attempts by Chi-
nese authorities to enter into trans-
actions with foreign banks at the
railway's expense.'

Coal Market Scheme
Studied in Britain
By Radio from Monitor Bureau

LONDON—The question of estab-
lishing a national coal-marketing
scheme to include all districts in the
British Isles was considered at a
colliery owners' conference here, at
the close of which it was announced
satisfactory progress had been made.
A committee was appointed to co-
ordinate schemes in the different dis-
tricts concerned, and this body is
expected to report soon.

Except in Scotland, plans for local
schemes are well advanced, it is said,
and the chief questions remaining to
be considered are central control of
output and advisability of fixing
minimum prices. If, however, con-
trol of output is achieved by alloca-
tion of markets it is considered
probable that fixation of a minimum
price will be unnecessary. The chief
difficulty in the way of allocating
markets is said to be the need for
safeguarding special interests of par-
ticular districts.

A Trick for Keen Eyes and Sure Feet



The Last Man Staying on the Spinning Logs Wins the Prize

ALIEN TENANTS
IN FRANCE GAIN
CONCESSIONS

New Rent Laws Give Other
Nationals Same Privi-
leges as French

By Cable from Monitor Bureau

PARIS—Americans here are guar-
anteed under new French laws the
same treatment as French citizens
enjoy, according to a letter addressed
by Louis Barthou, Minister of Jus-
tice, to the chief magistrates of
French courts. 'The same privilege
also is extended to the nationals
of 30 other countries.'

This announcement in an official
journal has relieved many from the
expectancy that they would be sub-
jected to unwarranted pressure from
landlords because of the greater
freedom granted them in new laws
to raise rents and turn out tenants.
When the bill was debated in Par-
liament last June, there was much
discussion about its references to
foreigners, and it appeared they were
excluded from benefits of the law
unless they had 'fought in the
French, allied or associated armies.'

Ministers attempted to soften the
interpretation of these clauses, which
seemed to discriminate severely
against foreigners.

England immediately took the mat-
ter up, and the American Embassy
and Consulate here were subject to
numerous inquiries. Rights of Brit-
ish nationals were settled in July
by an exchange of correspondence
between Aristide Briand as French
Foreign Minister and Ambassador
Lord Tyrrell by which equal treat-
ment with French citizens was ac-
knowledgeed. To secure this, admis-
sion of the Franco-British conven-
tion of 1882 was invoked. American
privileges have been claimed in ac-
cordance with a consular convention
of 1853 between the two countries.

Records of this nature take prece-
dence over internal laws, and the
text of an article reads that the
French Government grants the
American citizens the 'same rights
within its territory in respect to real
and personal property and to inheri-
tances as are enjoyed by its own citi-
zens.'

Keeping Nations' Bread Boxes Full
to Be Aided by Study, Experts Hope

By COURTLAND HOLDOM

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
PALO ALTO, Calif.—The American
housewife who buys a loaf of
bread at the corner grocery and the
Persian woman who bargains for
bread strips in the public bakeries
will benefit alike from the new type
of wheat research undertaken by
economists and statisticians at Stan-
ford University.

In the United States the problem
of wheat is price and plenty; in other
parts of the world it is sometimes
scarcity and starvation. American
marketing agencies are studying the
world problem as it affects the
United States. Those of other coun-
tries are studying the American
wheat market in the light of affairs
within their own borders. Stanford
economists are attempting to gain a
world viewpoint which will help to
solve the problems of bread supply in
every nation.

The Food Research Institute was
established at Stanford University
because of the proximity of the
Hoover War Library.

Wheat, the first topic to be studied
by the institute, has proved such a
vast field of exploration that until
recently it has taken up most of the
efforts of the staff. Now studies have
been extended into oils and fats.

The results of these studies are
put before the public in the form of
periodicals known as 'What
Studies of the Food Research In-
stitute.' Each year 10 issues appear,
three of them comprising a survey
of the current wheat situation, one
review of the past wheat season, and
six issues covering a variety of
topics.

These periodicals are subscribed to
by the largest exporters, millers
and growers the world over. It is the
students in the grain trade who are
interested primarily in the volumi-
neous statistical and technical de-

Hardy Sons of Mythical Bunyan
Wrestle With Logs at Fast Rolleo

Ten Thousand Spectators Watch Nimble Experts, Armed
With Jousting Sticks, Try for Prizes in Exciting
Exhibition of Prowess

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONGVIEW, Wash.—Paul Bunyan,
legendary hero of the woodsman who
was so large he used a peavy for a
toothpick, was honored here recently
in a two-day 'Rolleo' or carnival of
loggers' sports, when hundreds of
humberjacks came in from their
camps on the timbered hillsides, to
compete in log rolling, high climbing,
log bucking and other sports peculiar
to the lumber industry.

Some 10,000 visitors, many of them
tourists from eastern states, were
spectators.

The mythical Paul, could he have
been seated on the sloping banks of
Lake Sacajawea and watched his
descendants perform, would have
voiced Gargantuan pleasure at the
skill and speed. He would have
thrilled, as did the spectators who
saw five high climbers mount 120
feet up Douglas fir trees, and there
out the tops, clinging meanwhile
to the swaying tree, and then scam-
per back to earth.

Tree topping is the everyday occu-
pation of these men, all employed
by large lumber companies. Trees
are topped and rigged with cables
and pulleys, and used to haul in
logs to be loaded on cars for the
mills. Frequently the trees are
topped, in regular woods operations,
at a height of 200 feet or more.

How Great Logs Are Handled
But it was the log rolling that at-
tracted the eye of the woodsman.
Thousands of men in the Pacific
Northwest have as their daily job,
'riding herd' on the great logs as
they are floated down streams, as-
sembled in rafts, and towed to the
mill log ponds, and there again
separated to be sent singly to the
saws.

Great logs, often 50 feet long and
6 feet in diameter, are handled on
the job, but for the Rolleo small and
extremely fast logs were used—12
feet long, 19 inches in diameter to
start with and grading down smaller,
17, 16 and 13 inches in diameter as

the rollers successively conquered
the larger ones.

Five minutes on the 19-inch log,
five on the 17-inch, five on the 16-
inch, and rolling on the 15-inch
until one or the other was dumped
in the water, was the procedure. Only
one pair of rollers reached the 15-
inch log.

Ten Men on One Log
So much for the experts. For the
common logger, there were log
jousting events, with 20 men lined
up on two logs facing each other,
armed with jousting sticks. The last
man on won the prize. Free-for-all
log rolling provided color, thrills and
laughter, with 10 men on one log.

'Brawny-armed woodsmen' 'bucked'
or sawed through a three-foot log in
5 minutes and 30 seconds; shingle
packers packed 1000 shingles in 7
minutes, 47 seconds; fancy choppers
twisted their axes; logs were raced
across the lake; a high school boy
who works in a log pond in the sum-
mer turned a block end for end 349
times in the water; a girl stayed on a
log 2 minutes, 14 seconds. Small
boys had their fun, too.

The cowboy, the horse-wrangler
and the open range, once typical of
the West, are fast disappearing. The
checkako is fading, and the trail of
the sourdough grows dim.

But the hard-bitten, spike-shod
lumberjack and logger, changed with
the times, but still a worthy son of
the renowned Paul Bunyan, is likely
to swagger for many a day.

Austrian Musical
Festival Includes
Review in English

By Radio to The Christian Science Monitor
SALZBURG, Austria—This city is
full of foreign guests for its musical
festival. The majority of the visitors
are from Germany, although an in-
crease of Dutch has been noted and
Swedish, American and English
guests are well represented.

For the benefit of English-speaking
visitors during August a weekly En-
glish review, entitled 'The Mozart
Festival,' is appearing. The festival
opened as usual with Hugo von Hoff-
mannsthal's 'Everyman.' Chief num-
bers on the program hitherto have
been Mozart's opera, 'Don Juan.' In
a new setting by Prof. Oscar Straus
of Vienna, and Richard Strauss's
'Kosakenvalser,' in a new Salzburg
staging by Prof. Alfred Roller. The
latter has been highly praised by
critics.

In addition to orchestral concerts
by the Vienna Philharmonic Orches-
tra with prominent international con-
ductors leading, there has been an
Austro-American musical summer
school nearby at Mondsee, and it is
attracting many Americans.

Labor Unrest Forms
Argentine Problem
BUENOS AIRES (By U. P.)—
Labor unrest in Argentina has been
brought emphatically to public atten-
tion by publication of Department of
Labor statistics showing that there
were no less than 72 strikes in
Buenos Aires alone in the first six
months of 1928.

This unrest is one of the principal
problems facing industrial Argentina,
recent troubles having proved a seri-
ous hindrance to the normal pro-
cesses of good business, especially in
the important ports of Buenos Aires
and Rosario.

The recent general and partial
strikes here and at Rosario revealed
a strong prevailing undercurrent of
labor dissatisfaction, of which the
strikes were only sporadic outbreaks.

It is pointed out that the recent
general tie-up at Rosario was not
primarily due to protests for wage
increases, but involved the deeper
question of the right of workers to
boycott.

FRENCH STIFFEN
AGAINST CHANGE
OF YOUNG PLAN

Experts' Report as Whole
Must Be Accepted, Dele-
gates Hold

OPPOSENTS OF BRITISH
ALIGN AT THE HAGUE

Subcommittee, If Appointed,
Would Be Restricted to
Minor Revision

THE HAGUE (AP)—Efforts to come
to an agreement on financial questions
of the Young plan disputed between
Great Britain, France, Belgium and
Italy has caused the delegates to
The Hague conference to postpone
the financial committee's meeting
scheduled for Aug. 17 to gain time
for further private negotiations.

Postponement of the meeting,
which has been expected to prove a
crucial one with a general break-
down of negotiations probable, came
after proposals had been made to
Great Britain by the other creditor
nations to increase the British share
of German reparations.

The financial commission ad-
journing until next week to give the
British delegation time to study the
memorandum sent by the other
powers.

By Cable to The Christian Science Monitor
THE HAGUE—The situation has
suddenly changed for the worse at
the reparations conference here. Al-
though optimism had prevailed con-
cerning the arrangement for terms
on which a subcommittee for exami-
nation of the Young plan was to be
appointed, the French delegation un-
expectedly stiffened their attitude,
Aristide Briand, Prime Minister, re-
fusing to consider the appointment
of any committee for revision of the
report.

All that he would consent to was
the appointment of a subcommittee
which should examine the possibility
of meeting British demands within
the framework of the Young plan.
Louis Loucheur, French Minister
of Labor, made it plain to news-
papers that France could go no
further, adding that the Young plan,
in his opinion, gave the British all
that was fair and could be done.

It is the French view that Great Brit-
ain could obtain two-thirds of her
demand within the plan from undis-
tributed payments, that is to say, two-
thirds of the percentage of German
reparations which Britain received
under the Dawes plan.

British Stand by Demands
Moreover, the French delegation
maintains that no revision of the
Young plan can take place without
the assistance of Owen D. Young
himself. In other words, since Ameri-
cans are interested in the Young
plan, it cannot be altered without
their consent, according to the
French view.

Philip Snowden, British Chancellor
of the Exchequer, still stoutly main-
tained he would not give way, con-
testing the French figures, declaring
Britain must obtain full satisfaction
of her demand for equitable distri-
bution of German payments.

As a result of the deliberations of
other powers, a note was sent to Mr.
Snowden suggesting that the pro-
posed subcommittee should investi-
gate such figures in the Young plan
as are in the view of France and
Italy, disposable for the satisfaction
of British demands. What France
and Italy desire to make plain is that
they cannot be parties to a re-ex-
amination of the Young plan which,
according to the unanimous view of
the experts, was regarded as an in-
divisible whole.

Meanwhile, the British maintain
they must have the full Spa per-
centage applied to German pay-
ments as a whole. The British per-
centage, they insist, is not to be
out of the Italian debt to Britain
which was funded at 13 per cent of its
complete value, being reduced from £560,
000,000 to £78,000,000, yielding an an-
nuity of only £1,500,000 to Britain.

And yet Italy, according to their
calculations, is asking for another
£36,000,000 gold marks beyond what
she is entitled to under the Spa per-
centage in the Young plan. This is
the crux of the conference at the
moment.

Way Out of Crisis Sought
Chiefs of the delegations from
France, Italy, Belgium and Japan
met again to consider the situation
and to determine if there is any way
out of the crisis. What surprises
everyone here is that Mr. Snowden
and Mr. Briand do not meet for an im-
mediate talk over the whole affair, for
it seems most regrettable that the
conference should adjourn in an
atmosphere of acute differences.

What the French hope is that, if
adjustment is necessary, it may
still be possible to arrange a com-
promise on the basis of the Young
plan, and they believe that if Ramsay
MacDonald, British Prime Minister,
could be persuaded to attend the next
meeting, the British would prove
more conciliatory.

M. Briand had another interview
with Dr. Gustav Stresemann, Ger-
man Foreign Minister, on evacuation
of the Rhineland. This is believed to
be of considerable importance, for if
M. Briand were able to fix an early
date for evacuation, the French
troops would thus retire with the
British and such a concession would
affect the British attitude concerning
the financial issues.

The date would still be conditional
on acceptance of the Young plan by
all parties concerned, but mentioning
a definite date would, it is thought
here, greatly assist in effecting a
compromise on German payments.
The British delegation has not re-

pled to the note sent to them by other powers concerning the appointment of a subcommittee.

Reparation Crisis Near as British Demand Vote on Young Plan Revision

THE HAGUE (AP)—A breakdown in the conference to make the Young plan effective, so often threatened, loomed dangerously near, Aug. 15.

Unless there are important recessions in stands taken by the opposing delegations, it appeared the end might come Saturday, when the financial committee of the conference meets. Great Britain's viewpoint will be found diametrically opposed to that of France, Belgium, Italy and Japan.

It seemed likely the crisis would be reached when the financial committee takes a vote on a resolution offered by Philip Snowden, British Chancellor of the Exchequer, proposing a subcommittee to arrange revision of the Young plan. Mr. Snowden had indicated he will insist upon an immediate vote on his resolution. Its rejection seemed inevitable.

Artistic Briand, Prime Minister of France, called on the German Foreign Minister, Dr. Gustave Stresemann, and again talked about revision of the Rhineland, while French Foreign Minister, Raymond Poincaré, declared that British interests had been better cared for in the reparations settlements than the Chancellor had admitted.

The German delegation was particularly perturbed by what the status of the Rhineland evacuation will be should there be a failure to settle the financial question.

When Mr. Poincaré made his proposal to Mr. Snowden he also replied for the creditor nations to the Chancellor's argument. Mr. Poincaré declared that British interests had been better cared for in the reparations settlements than the Chancellor had admitted.

The German delegation was particularly perturbed by what the status of the Rhineland evacuation will be should there be a failure to settle the financial question.

Debt Ratification Based on Young Plan's Promises, French Officials Assert

PARIS (AP)—In circles here it is pointed out that Artistic Briand, Prime Minister, and the former Premier, Raymond Poincaré, pleaded with the French Parliament to ratify the agreements with the United States and Great Britain upon the basis that the Young plan should be accepted by all governments. They argued that thus France would have revenue with which to meet obligations to its creditors.

The opinion is expressed here that should France consent to revision of the Young plan, the new Briand Cabinet would encounter a storm of opposition in Parliament that would jeopardize the Ministry and throw open to renewed discussion the whole problem of payment of French war debts to the United States.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Founded 1908 by Mary Baker Eddy
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Published daily except Sundays and holidays, by The Christian Science Publishing Society, 167 Falmouth Street, Boston, Mass. Subscription price, payable in advance, postpaid to all countries: One year, \$3.00; six months, \$1.50; three months, 75c; one month, 25c. Single copies, 5c. (Printed in U. S. A.)

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MINIMUM WAGE TEST TOUCHES SEVERAL STATES

Others Have Laws Similar to One Adopted by New York Contractors

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU
NEW YORK—Constitutionality of New York State's minimum wage law is to be tested in the courts, it has just been learned here. The result will affect millions of workers in other states of the Union which have similar statutes.

The Oklahoma law, resembling in some respects that of New York, has already been declared unconstitutional by the United States Supreme Court.

The intentions of big employers to test the New York law were disclosed by John P. Collins, counsel for a group of subway contractors, at a hearing just held before Frank J. Prioli, deputy controller, on complaints filed by the District Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners, which alleges that there have been numerous violations of the law.

General Breakdown of Law
P. L. Hackenburg, counsel for the contractors, said that the issue was not merely one of underpayment of a relatively small number of workers in the trades represented in the complaint, but entailed what he characterized as a general breakdown of the labor law.

He declared many thousands of workers are being deprived of their rights through failure of the State to enforce the law.

At the same time Mr. Hackenburg asserted that the machinery for enforcing the labor law is wholly inadequate. He presented a report, which was admitted as evidence, purporting to show that New York City has recognized \$15.00 an hour as the prevailing wage rate to be paid to carpenters employed on city jobs, and produced a carpenter witness who testified that they had received only 80 cents to \$1 an hour on subway jobs.

Investigation Asked
The evidence, Mr. Hackenburg declared, showed that a thoroughgoing investigation by the Attorney-General or the State Labor Department as to the status of the law and enforcement facilities was imperative.

"The State should have the machinery to determine clearly and to know at all times the prevailing rate of wages in the respective trades and industries," he continued.

Mr. Collins indicated that he regarded the case as one which reached far beyond the complaint filed by the council.

"I am frank to state," he said, "that what we are primarily interested in is not the few complaints now being heard, but the principle of the law itself. If any wrong has been done in any specific case, the contractors stand ready to remedy it, but, on the other hand, the evidence presented here may offer us an opportunity to go before the courts with a test case affecting the validity of the law itself."

About-Face on Tariff Laid to White House

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU
WASHINGTON—The much-discussed reversal of the Senate Finance Committee on the duty on manganese ore is laid at the door of the White House by a staunch Republican Senator.

According to Hiram Bingham (R.), Senator from Connecticut, a member of the committee and closely allied with the Administration, the committee reversed itself on the item upon the advice of the White House. Mr. Bingham, with six other Republicans on the committee, making a majority of seven against four in the negative, had first voted for a duty of 1 cent a pound on ore containing 10 per cent or more of metallic manganese.

Then word came along that the United States Steel Corporation had

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Sole exclusively at this store

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Sole exclusively at this store

purchased great quantities of manganese from Soviet Russia, and two days later the Republican framers of the tariff bill, by a six-to-five vote, completely reversed themselves, and put the item on the free list, thereby proposing an \$8,000,000-a-year saving for the company.

America-to-Russia Ship Line to Begin

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU
NEW YORK—Direct steamship service between the United States and Russia, with two sailings monthly for a period of one year, has been contracted for by the Export Steamship Corporation and the Am-Deruta, an agency of the Soviet Government.

While the Export line has been making irregular calls at Black Sea ports, this is the first service on a definite schedule between New York, or any American port, and Russia.

United States flagships only will be used, with the exception that foreign tonnage may be chartered in an emergency.

The Am-Deruta will act as solicitor of the Export Line serving only in transportation. It was established at a demand for it should develop. The Export Line operates 24 steamships, most of which are former United States Shipping Board vessels.

Lake Lighthouses Join Robot Class

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
ALBANY, N. Y.—Automatically operating lighthouses, requiring a minimum of personal attention, are to be installed on Lake Champlain by the Federal Government, displacing lighthouses established along the lake a century ago.

Servicing the lighthouses will be maintained by periodic inspection trips of government lighthouse tenders which operate out of the base at Staten Island, making several cruises yearly up the Hudson River to the north end of Lake Champlain, conditioning the marine signals.

Passing of the lighthouse keeper will mark another transition on the lake. Modern mechanics have developed efficient apparatus, so that the personal equation has been largely reduced.

'SPIRIT OF ST. LOUIS' SHOWN BOY SCOUT

LONDON (AP)—Reginald Bonham, 14-year-old boy scout and son of an English street conductor, will shortly go to the United States where a home and education await him in St. Louis.

Dr. F. H. Staly, St. Louis physician who accompanied the Spirit of St. Louis troop of scouts to the world jambooree, asked Reginald to take part in a baseball game he was trying to teach English boys.

Dr. Staly liked the boy, asked him to come to America, and his parents consented. He is sailing as a member of the St. Louis troop, which won first prize for its camp in the American contingent.

HIS 'SATURDAY NIGHT' CAN BE ANY HOUR

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
TONOPAH, Nev.—While boring a well on his ranch, 19 miles south of Fallon, Robert E. Lee penetrated what appears to be an inexhaustible flow of hot water. At a depth of 67 feet a column of boiling water and steam came roaring up the hole, shooting 40 feet into the air.

Mr. Lee says he will pipe the water into his house and save coal bills.

NICARAGUAN CANAL SURVEY TO BE STARTED

PANAMA CITY (AP)—It is learned that the first contingent of United States Engineers will leave for the Isthmus on Aug. 27 for Corinto to survey the proposed route of the Nicaraguan interoceanic canal. The party will consist of 110 men of Company F of the Eleventh Engineers, and will be followed by a battalion from the United States.

Unusual Bargains for DOLLAR DAYS
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Hoover Dry Law Policy Indicated in Calls for Active Aid by States

(Continued from Page 1)

Roosevelt of New York, in which he contended that upon the states must rest the burden of prohibition enforcement, and the speech which Dr. James M. Doran, Federal Prohibition Commissioner, made before the University of Virginia Institute of Public Affairs, in which he gave expression to the same thesis.

Both men, it is pointed out, are on intimate terms with the President on the prohibition matter. Mr. Roosevelt, it is asserted, has given voice to his own views, but Dr. Doran, it is insisted, was speaking for the Administration. He would not have taken so emphatic a position, it is said, unless he felt sure of executive approval. It is known that his speech was prepared and mimeographed for press and other distribution considerably in advance of its delivery.

Challenged by Borah
Also significant as confirming the Administration's interest in the matter was the reaction of William E. Borah (R.), Senator from Idaho, who, in a letter to Gov. Albert C. Ritchie of Maryland, also delivered before the Virginia Institute, that the states are not bound to enforce the dry law.

Mr. Borah held that the states are not bound to enforce the law, and that refusal to do so would undermine the very basis of the Government.

The striking similarity of the views contained in Mr. Wick's speech, the letter and Dr. Doran's speech, the fact of their official connection with the President and the certainty that Dr. Doran would not speak as he did unless he had official approval are considered in the capital as unquestionably interrelated. The Wicksham letter and the Doran speech are viewed in the nature of "trial balloons" designed to test public opinion on the question of shifting much of the expense and responsibility for dry law enforcement from the Federal Government to the states.

Leaders Watch Situation
Dry leaders are manifesting the greatest interest in the situation. Mr. Wicksham's letter was received by them without approval, as they were inclined to the view that he favored having the Federal Government turn over prohibition enforcement to the states while it devoted itself only to interstate cases and operations against smuggling, and in leaving the wet states a free hand.

Dr. Doran's plan follows closely the Wicksham program, and for that reason it too is being warily received by the dry forces. They are manifesting, however, as are the wet forces, the greatest interest in the developments are deeply impressed by the coincidence of the two declarations.

Mr. Wicksham wrote that "if the National Government were to attempt preventing importation, manufacture and shipment of interstate liquor, the state under the enactment of the internal police regulations to prevent sale, saloons, speakeasies, and so forth, the national and state laws might be modified so as to become reasonably enforceable and peculiarly profitable crime removed."

Dr. Doran expressed the view that in dividing the responsibility the Federal Government should attend to the suppression of smuggling, the conduct of the regulatory system of industrial alcohol and medicinal liquors, the action with respect to interstate and large-scale illicit combinations that commercialize the manufacture, distribution and sale of illicit liquor and the prosecution of corrupt groups of officials who may be in conspiracy with commercial illicit liquor traffickers and who thus paralyze the operation of the local prohibitory laws.

Legal Authorities Reject Ritchie's Denial of States' Duty to Enforce Dry Law

By RICHARD L. STROUT
SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
CHARLOTTESVILLE, Va.—Constitutional lawyers at the Institute of Public Affairs were almost unanimous in rejecting the states' rights argument advanced by Albert C. Ritchie, Governor of Maryland. The sentiment among those qualified, either by legal training or historical study, to express an opinion was more than three to one against the legal reasoning of the wet governor. Only two speakers with legal training came to the governor's support and only one of these, himself from Baltimore and a personal friend of the Governor, appeared to accept his argument completely.

Called "Dangerous Doctrine"

Ralph R. Lounsbery, New York City, constitutional lawyer, declared: "I believe the doctrine Governor Ritchie is preaching is most dangerous and destructive to the Eighteenth Amendment not because it is

land Governor was not taken lightly either by the friends or enemies of prohibition although its legal validity was heavily discounted. The impression grew that Mr. Ritchie was opening up a new political line of attack on the Eighteenth Amendment which would be pressed to the utmost in the coming months. While Mr. Ritchie's good faith was not directly challenged by lawyers who disagreed with his view, the feeling prevailed that the Governor was making himself the spokesman for a new campaign of propaganda to keep the whole prohibition issue in agitation.

Division of Authority

The major attack on the Ritchie thesis was delivered by Judge James J. Britt, chief counsel of the Bureau of Prohibition; Wade H. Ellis, Washington attorney, and Dr. James M. Doran, Prohibition Commissioner. Judge Britt's argument was essentially legalistic, meeting the Governor on the constitutional ground. Mr. Ritchie had argued that the Constitution of Prohibition, declaring "Congress and the several states shall have concurrent power to enforce this article by appropriate legislation," does not obligate the states to take positive action to enforce the dry law. It was this contention that Judge Britt answered in an analysis of Supreme Court rulings on the subject.

He argued that the Constitution and the Supreme Court's decisions have left elasticity in the law so that the Federal Government and the states may divide the enforcement of the Eighteenth Amendment. He urged that the Federal Government should stick to the national task of enforcement, and the states should take up the local task.

Blind Duty on States
This was substantially what George W. Wicksham, head of the Hoover commission on law observance, urged in his letter read at the Governor's conference and what Dr. Doran recommended at an earlier address, and after going thus far Judge Britt concluded that, whatever form the division of enforcement takes, "there remains a binding duty upon both federal and state governments to provide and supply the remedies, whatever they may be."

No authority exists, he added, to force either the federal or state governments to carry through their obligations in the enforcement of the enactment of proper enforcement laws, or failure of enforcement, neither federal nor state governments can be made subject to mandamus or other legal control. Nevertheless, he said, there remains another and even more powerful force to which each is amenable, namely the bar of public opinion.

Other expressions against the Ritchie view were the following: Mr. Ellis, formerly with the Department of Justice, said: "There is precisely the same duty imposed by the same solemn mandate upon each and every one of the 48 states to enforce prohibition, as there is upon Congress."

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sound, but because he makes it plausible. The Eighteenth Amendment denies both Congress and the states any option in the matter. How can the phrase "concurrent power" mean that Congress must enforce the law, but not the states?

In the opinion of Royal B. Way, professor of history and political science, Beloit College, Wisconsin: "Governor Ritchie has oversimplified the question of states rights, which cannot be dismissed in such fashion. The respective duties of Federal Government and the States are subject of debate among trained authorities, and Governor Ritchie has presented them in a clean-cut demarcation which does not exist."

Against these views were only two expressions given by legal authorities advocating his line of reasoning. Charles M. Howard, member of the Baltimore bar, endorsed the Ritchie view completely in a prepared address, while Judge Cochrane gave it more qualified support.

Defend Ritchie Policy
Mr. Howard said: "Those who agree with Governor Ritchie are not preaching lawlessness or urging nullification. We are attempting to correct a noxious fallacy. We decline to make a fetish of a legislative fiat out of harmony with the spirit of the Constitution."

Herbert G. Cochrane, judge, Juvenile Court, Norfolk, Va., stated: "I think it is going a long way in our form of government for Congress, or even the Constitution, to say to the States, You must pass a certain type of legislation. Legally, the States have the right to decide for themselves; they have concurrent power to use if they choose. There is no power under our Government to make the States exercise this right if they do not choose."

It was regarded as significant, that some of those who opposed the states' rights argument of Mr. Ritchie were not themselves in favor of prohibition. They declared that opponents of the Volstead Act were faced with the alternative of repealing it by legal means, in the way provided by the Constitution, or else of leaving it as the law both of the Nation and of the state.

Ritchie's Stand Opposed by New York Dry Leader

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
ALBANY, N. Y.—Citing a series of United States Supreme Court decisions as well as one by Chief Justice Arthur P. Ruger, of the Massachusetts Supreme Court Edmund B. Jenks, dry leader of the Legislature, has just replied to Governor Ritchie of Maryland and others who contend the states have neither moral nor legal obligations in the enforcement of the Eighteenth Amendment.

No member of a legislative body, state or national, who votes for an appropriate enforcement act votes either for or against national prohibition," said Mr. Jenks, "but merely in the discharge of a duty enjoined by his oath of office."

"When calmly considered, the question of the duty of the states to enforce the dry law will be found to be as simple as the discharge of any other public or civic duty."

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Dresses, Coats, Millinery
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Make Ideal Lighting Fixtures
Outside the house to light the driveway entrance—garage—steps and porch.
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When Mayor of Philadelphia Sings Crowd Opens Up and Sings With Him

Mackey's Rich Baritone Leads Plaza Throng and Once Started There Was No Stopping Them, Although the Night Was a Sultry One

By a STAFF CORRESPONDENT

PHILADELPHIA—On the theory that people are happier when they sing, even though they can't carry a tune as far as from here to there, Philadelphia has inaugurated a unique plan to drive dull care away. The experiment was given its initial try-out in front of the City Hall a few days ago, and in addition to holding the interest of more than 5000 spectators for about two hours, it demonstrated that Harry A. Mackey, Mayor, has a good baritone voice and can use it on occasion.

Mrs. Clara A. Abbott, chief of the music bureau of the Department of Public Welfare, and her assistant, Mrs. Helen P. Innes, serenaded the Mayor and his cabinet with the bureau's new music car which was equipped with an electrical system, a gramophone, a stereophonic and amplifiers. Mr. Mackey came to the City Hall portico and waved a welcome to the crowd, spoke of the joys of music to a heat and traffic-besieged city then, when the words of a song were thrown upon a screen suspended from a big street-cleaning truck, began to sing.

Philadelphia crowds who lounge about the plaza of an evening were not used to anything like that, and it took them some minutes to warm up, although the evening was sultry, but when they did catch the general idea there was no stopping them. A roped-off enclosure was provided for dancing, sometimes referred to as

County Celebrates 150 Years' Progress

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
RUTHERFORDTON, N. C.—Rutherford County, across whose trails the settlers drove their ox carts more than 150 years ago, has just observed the sesquicentennial of its formal organization. A historical parade, in which spinning wheels and modern industrial products represented the two extremes in the county's development, presented a chronological picture of its progress.

Joseph Daniels of Raleigh, N. C., the speaker at the observance sponsored by the Rutherford County Club, a county-wide civic organization. Subcommittees from the county's 14 townships aided in arrangements for entertainment of 20,000 guests.

Rutherford County was formed on Aug. 16, 1779, and named for Gen. Griffith Rutherford. It occupied an important place among the southern states during the Revolutionary War.

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Plain and Fancy Colors
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Soft and Silky—Excellent
for Warm Weather.
Elastic Waist.
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Many Novelty
Patterns
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Slip-on
Sweaters
Plain colors, \$4 and \$5 Values
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SALEM, MASS.
Six Rooms and Secret Staircase are shown. The Tea Room in the beautiful old fashioned garden overlooks the harbor.
LUNCHEONS and DINNERS
Special Meals, 75c to \$1.75
Short Dinners, \$0.50 to \$2.50
The HATHAWAY HOUSE
(Built 1632)
Also in the grounds, now opened for permanent and transient guests. House furnished with antiques. Rooms with and without bath at reasonable rates. Adjoining the Tea Room is the Retha Beckett House, 1655, furnished with antiques for sale.

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his tender
fection.

ag. 40c the pound box.

and Co., Chicago, who will have you supplied.

JULY PROVES RECORD MONTH IN PROSPERITY

Production and Consumption
Best for Any Similar
Period—Hoover Pleased

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

WASHINGTON—Commodity production and consumption in the United States during July, according to preliminary reports from the Treasury and Commerce Departments, were the greatest for any similar month.

Final computations, officials said, might prove July to be the record month in the nation's history. It is understood the President believes that the prosperous state of general business will be of aid in coping with the specific agricultural, industrial and mining items that are the present not doing so well, such as wheat, cotton, corn, coal and petroleum. General prosperity, it is realized, cannot continue for any length of time so long as these basic industries are lagging.

The Department of Commerce reported that exports for July amounted to \$491,999,999, the largest in July since 1920. Imports totaled \$323,999,999, a greater amount than any since 1920. Exports for the first seven months of this year were the largest of any similar period in the history of the United States.

Among some of the records established in July according to the Department of Commerce were: Production of steel ingots, output of paper and production of zinc, output of automobiles larger than any other comparable month on record, value of new building contracts, distribution of commodities through primary channels as reflected by freight car loadings, commercial transactions as indicated by the volume of checks presented for payment to banks outside of New York, the huge dividend and interest payments recorded during July.

HIGH MONEY TIDE IN U. S. CAUSES EBB IN EUROPE

(Continued from Page 1)

tense demand for American-made commodities.

"Have we," Mr. Warren asked, in discussing the exceptional attraction of foreign capital to the New York stock market's current boom, "drawn from a superabundance of money in the markets of the European capital, or have we starved others to serve our own feast?"

The tendency, he answered, had been to handicap some of the other markets, especially because capital seems to have become locked up in the circle of countries which possess more than they need to the disadvantage of nations which most require it, such as Russia, Germany to some extent and most of eastern Europe.

With respect to the continued rise of the New York market, Mr. Warren did not believe that the situation involved inflation to any appreciable degree. Specifically, he felt that "bookish" loans did not contribute to inflation since they did not create capital but merely transferred capital.

Mr. Warren stated that in his view

the fundamental error of the Federal Reserve policy was that it did not know, as did no one else, the character of the sources which were contributing the largest new funds to the stock market's recent movements. He urged that such data be determined and made public.

Speculation Defended
Dr. Royal Meeker, an economist of New Haven, Conn., defended speculation as an essential element of business and as productive as the transportation of wheat or the manufacture of machinery. He argued, however, that it is the province of the Federal Reserve Board to control speculation.

The difficulty at present, Mr. Gregory explained, is that the stock boom has been taking place at a time when European finance has not fully recovered and when, therefore, an extra strain is peculiarly undesirable. "In Europe," he said, "at least one country is seriously in want of short and long supplies of capital, namely Germany, and what is true of the whole central European area. The falling off in American banking of central Europe accentuated the pressure on London, which was already hard pressed by the flow of funds to the United States to earn the high rates paid them and which could ill afford to deepen the industrial depression by raising the bank rate to protect itself, though the rise can, in all probability, not long be delayed."

"The strongest money market in Europe—the French—is also bringing pressure to bear upon London, and the level of rates in the two markets indicates a thoroughly abnormal position."

Question of Responsibility
"It is inevitable that the present position both in the United States and in Europe should give rise to the question of the degree of responsibility attaching to the Federal Reserve System, especially if it is borne in mind that one of the main reasons for instituting the Reserve System in 1913 was the concentration of reserves in New York and the tying up of those reserves in call-money loans to the stock exchange."

"The increasing volume of loans indicates that in this respect the hopes of the framers of the act have been disappointed; though the act is justified in that a panic of the 1907 type is no longer possible. "What Europe wants economically is capital, money in New York. It should the Federal Reserve System force cheap money? Only by breaking the boom. And though one section of American opinion is hostile to stock speculation, another section is as violently opposed to forcible intervention by the central bank. "In any case, it is doubtful if the Reserve System could break down the speculative wave, even if it were considered desirable to do so, particularly since the political and economic risks of doing so are immense when things have gone as far as they have."

Unhindered Progress
No flags are flying, no crowds are cheering, the drums of publicity are not booming, but the knowledge and practice of American railroading are making tremendous advances. Dr. S. Duncan, economist of the Association of Railway Executives, told the record table on trade problems.

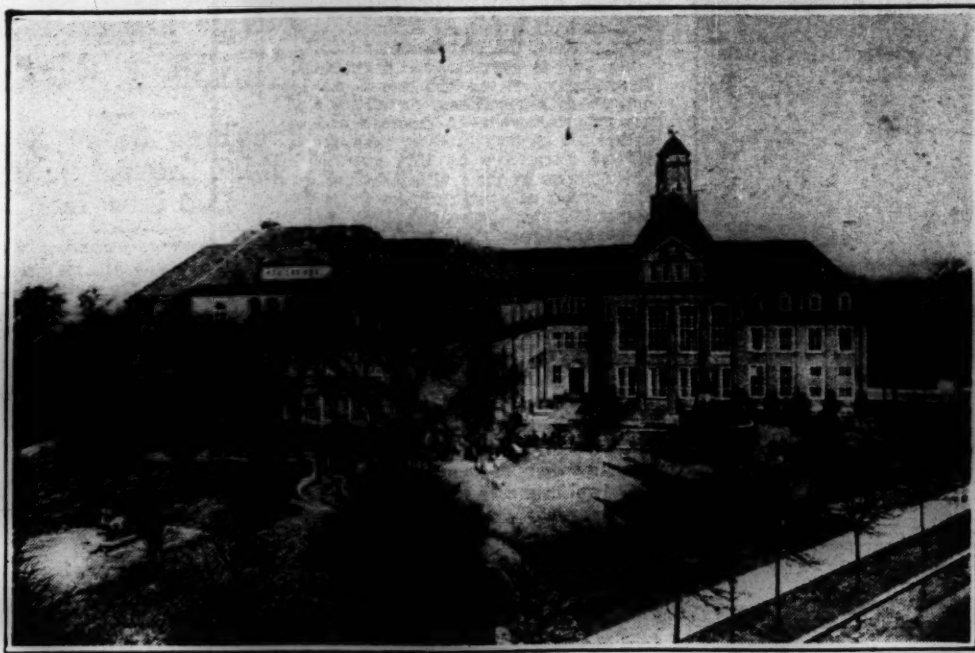
New records and new accomplishments of great benefit to the nation's commerce are frequently being made by the untrammeled, but always responsible, locomotive. Dr. Duncan said, and notwithstanding the rapid progress of the valued motorcar and airplane, he was convinced that adequate and efficient transportation rests today and for the foreseeable future with the railroads.

The task of the present, he said, is not destructive competition between these agencies of transportation but co-ordination in the interests of better service.

To continue the progressive development of rail transportation, Dr. Duncan emphasized the necessity of consolidation. "Transportation agencies," he said, "like other kinds of business should be permitted to seek that size and type of organization which will enable them to serve the public best. They ought to be allowed such freedom as is necessary, under proper regulation and supervision, to realize the economies of operation and the betterment of service through such unification and consolidation as will enable them to operate on the most effective basis."

Dr. Duncan pointed out that fully \$60,000,000,000 is invested in the nation's transportation facilities and that \$3,000,000,000 will be added during the next year. He contended that neither in service nor cost can any government railway anywhere in the world show a better record than the

A History Textbook With Walls and a Roof



The Historical Museum at Hamburg, Germany, is Very Young, as Old World Reckoning Goes, But It Is Filled With Rare and Fascinating Objects of Every Era of the German Peoples.

Visit to Hamburg's Great Museum Like a Tour Down the Centuries

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Hamburg.

HAMBURG has long been a great maritime city, and it is not unnatural that the most prominent objects in the huge entrance hall of its Historical Museum should be ships. A present-day sailing ship, a model of the first steamer built for the Hamburg American Line (built in England by the way), models of famous brigs, sloops and steamers are in glass cases; pictures and engravings of ships hang on the walls, interspersed with maps. There is a map of the Elbe, dated 1555, done in India ink and water color, with coast of arms of Lüneburg, Hamburg, Harburg and so on. Each square of the map is crowned with a turbaned castle carefully painted in.

"I mean," he explained, "that stability, self-respect and basic organization depend upon the development of healthy conditions, physical, moral and intellectual, which will arise from the transplantation of social ideas through the agency of great American foundations which touch the individual in ways no government can."

'Pirate' Ship Falke

Held in Trinidad

PORT OF SPAIN, Trinidad (AP)—The German steamer Falke, which on Aug. 11 landed Venezuelan revolutionists at Cumana, State of Sucre, Venezuela, holds an undefined status with charges of piracy on the one hand and protestations of coercion by officers and crew on the other.

The Government forbade any intercourse between local merchants and the steamer, and as a result of the failure to receive supplies the ship has been held up. The Venezuelan Government has asked that it be considered as a pirate. It was not known what would happen if its officers asked for clearance papers to leave the harbor.

A Colón (Panama) dispatch said that Guillermo Egea Mier, described as "commander of the rebel gunboat Falke," sent a message to Dr. Jose R. Wendehake, president of the Venezuelan center in Panama, asking him to proclaim to the world that the men who attacked Cumana were fighting only for liberty.

CARACAS, Venezuela (By U. P.)—"Reports originating at Port of Spain, Trinidad, that there was an uprising in the Andes section of Venezuela are absolutely without foundation," Minister of Interior Ruben Gonzalez declared. "Complete tranquillity exists throughout the country."

'UNTIN' BOWLER'S CREW

BACK FROM FAR NORTH

WINNIPEG, Man. (AP)—The crew of the amphibian plane 'Untin' Bowler passed through here on their way to Chicago from the Far North where their plane was lost in the ice. Robert Gast and Parker Cramer, pilots, were marooned with Robert Wood, aviation editor of the Chicago Tribune, at Port Burwell, a Canadian radio station on Hudson Bay, a month ago while attempting a flight from Chicago to Germany by way of Greenland.

FLYING CLUB ORGANIZED

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
LOS ANGELES—A flying club has been organized at the Metropolitan Airport, near Van Nuys, which owns a plane for the use of members. When members become proficient they may buy their own ships and withdraw from the club if they desire.

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Yankee Pot Roast, Browned Potato, New Squash, Rolls and Butter 40c

Blueberry Cake, with Waldorf Ice Cream 15c

138 Restaurants in 41 Cities 42 In and Around Boston

the Gas & Electric Company, effective Sept. 12.

The reduction follows a similar cut by the Philadelphia Electric Company, of which the suburban company is a subsidiary. The new residential rate is 9 cents for the first 25 kilowatt hours monthly; 6 cents for the next 25 kilowatt hours and 3 cents for any in excess of this. The former rates were 10, 6 and 4 cents.

Petitions Assure Bennett Candidacy

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

NEW YORK—More than 2000 names have been signed to the designating petitions for William M. Bennett as candidate for the Republican nomination for Mayor, and for Mrs. Beatrice Beckerman for nomination for president of the Board of Aldermen, according to an announcement by Simeon Beckerman, who is in charge of circulating the petitions. Only 1500 signatures are required in each case.

Mr. Beckerman added that the petitions would be filed, and that Mr. Bennett would be a candidate for the nomination against Fiorello H. La Guardia, Republican-Fusion candidate, without action on his part, and that his wife, Mrs. Beckerman, would be the candidate against Bird S. Coler.

The Brooklyn Women's Constitutional Hoover-Curtis Committee, active in the presidential campaign last fall, has just come out in support of Mr. Bennett.

"Representative La Guardia is neither a true Republican nor an upholder of the Constitution of the United States," says a resolution adopted by the committee, of which Mrs. Ida B. Sammis Woodruff, one-time member of the Assembly, is president.

Mr. La Guardia has just announced that Keyes Winter, Republican leader of the Fifteenth Manhattan Assembly District, will be in charge of the Republican-Fusion headquarters beginning on Monday.

GLADIOLUS GROWERS HONORED BY SOCIETY

SPRINGFIELD, Ill. (AP)—William H. Purple, Canandaigua, N. Y., and Joe Coleman, Savannah, Ga., have been made honorary members of the American Gladiolus Society for "conspicuous achievements in gladiolus production and floriculture."

F. C. Shephardson of Mansfield, Mass., was the leading candidate for president, as the society neared the close of its session.

Elmer Gove, Burlington, Vt., was added to the board of governors.

Registered at the Christian Science Publishing House

Among the visitors from various parts of the world who registered at the Christian Science Publishing House yesterday were the following: Wilton R. Bennett Jr., and family, Maplewood, N. J.; Anne Horstene Werden, New Rochelle, N. Y.

Horstene D. Werden, New Rochelle, N. Y.; Mrs. R. S. Bruce, Minneapolis, Minn.; Mrs. Joseph Meyers, Minneapolis, Minn.; Margarette M. Johnson, Greene, N. Y.; J. F. Denison, Greene, N. Y.; J. Langbeck, Louisville, Ky.; Mrs. Edith L. McCann, Woodstock, Ill.; L. B. McCann, Woodstock, Ill.; Joseph Meyers, Minneapolis, Minn.; Joseph Meyers, Minneapolis, Minn.; J. H. Rosen, Kew Gardens, N. Y.; Donald Meyers, Minneapolis, Minn.; Mrs. Edythe Lonsford, Pittsburgh, Pa.; Mrs. H. L. Oppenheim, Mount Vernon, N. Y.

Milton F. Stearns, Woodmere, L. I.; Miss May Millen, Pittsburgh, Pa.; Caroline Heitzel, New York, N. Y.; Florence J. Ellis, Boston, Mass.; William J. Hay, Muncie, Ind.; Earl Manor, Baby, N. Y.; C. F. Hay, Muncie, Ind.; Ella H. Hay, Muncie, Ind.; Kathleen I. Norman, Jersey City, N. J.; Isabelle N. Campbell, Syracuse, N. Y.; Mrs. Jennie E. Norman, Jersey City, N. J.; Clyde V. Nafe, El Paso, Tex.; Mrs. May Nafe, El Paso, Tex.; Mrs. Lucretia D. Bowler, Indianapolis, Ind.; Kathryn Bowler, Indianapolis, Ind.; Mrs. K. Bradley, Newark, N. J.; Mrs. Mary Cook Davis, Chicago, Ill.

Airway Office Raided

by Postal Inspectors

NEW YORK (AP)—Under instructions from the federal attorney's office 10 postoffice inspectors raided the offices of Coastal Airways, the Alvia Corporation, Hadley & Co., and the Howland Holding Company. Grand jury subpoenas were served on all persons found in the offices and demands were made for production of all books and papers.

Coastal Airways, which operates an air line to Albany, and Alvia, which runs one to Boston, recently merged. The raids were ordered by George J. Minter, chief assistant federal attorney, who is engaged in a campaign against bucket shops, tipster sheets, and other organizations of the type he has characterized as "financial speakasies."

Mr. Minter said both Hadley & Co. and Alvia were headed by Austin H. Montgomery, who has served a term in Atlanta penitentiary for mail fraud in connection with stock operations. The Howland holding company is a printing concern.

ELECTRIC RATE AGAIN

CUT IN PHILADELPHIA

BY A STAFF CORRESPONDENT

PHILADELPHIA—More than \$700,000 a year will be saved by suburban and agricultural users of electricity in the Philadelphia area as a result of a rate reduction just announced by the Philadelphia Suburban-Coun-

Rival Roads Seek to Unite Forces for New Pacific Coast Trunk Line

Great Northern and Western Pacific Ask I. C. C. for
Right to Extend Lines in California to Break
Domination of Southern Pacific

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

WASHINGTON—While the railroad of the East are pressing for consolidations, on the Pacific Coast an effort is under way to develop competition.

Applications filed with the Interstate Commerce Commission by the Western Pacific and the Great Northern railroads ask permission to extend their coastwise lines so that by joining them they can form a new trunk line system to compete with the Southern Pacific.

The Southern Pacific dominates the western coast railroad business. Its supremacy in this respect and its political operations in the past that grew out of the activities of the carrier to control the Pacific Coast resulted in a long series of political campaigns against it, led by Hiram Johnson, now Republican Senator from California. The Southern Pacific, in alliance with the Union Pacific, constitutes the transcontinental system that feeds the Southern Pacific's lines up and down the Pacific Coast.

The Western Pacific, through a hook-up with the Deseret and Utah lines, proposed a coast trunk line but the system is confronted with serious obstacles that has prevented it from developing much strength. Its route is longer than that of the Southern and Union Pacific, and while the Western Pacific comes into California via San Francisco it has so far little extension in the State or on the west coast.

Several years ago the Great North-

ern began a southward coast expansion. Through subsidiary lines it reached down as far as Klamath Falls, Ore., tapping rich agricultural regions that had heretofore been reached only by the Southern Pacific. The Great Northern also formed an alliance with the Western Pacific, thus connecting up Chicago with the Pacific northwest. This association strengthened both carriers and laid the foundation for the project to organize a new Pacific coast trunk line.

The two carriers propose to the Interstate Commerce Commission that they be allowed to build extensions to join their coast lines, the Great Northern to construct 57 miles of roadway southward to Keddie, Calif., to meet the 115 miles of northward roadbed that the Western Pacific would lay down to that point. By such a hook-up the northern half of the Pacific Coast, they say, would receive greatly improved railroad facilities and a new transcontinental route would be opened that would lie east of the Cascade Mountains.

This line in addition to opening up a new scenic region that would take in Mount Lassen, the only active volcano in the continental United States, and would also make available 200,000 acres of new and rich agricultural lands for grain and stock growing. A large timber reserve which has been awaiting an outlet also would be tapped by the proposed system.

The Western Pacific has endeavored to develop coastwise extensions out of San Francisco through alliance with small local lines. Several of its applications for expansion southward have been denied by the Interstate Commerce Commission, as in each instance the Southern Pacific has hastened to improve and extend its service in this region.

The Western Pacific has been able to push its connections northward up into the Sacramento and San Joaquin Valleys through tie-ups with several small electric lines and the Northwestern Pacific Railroad.

Mail Planes Gain New Safety Factor

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

SAN FRANCISCO—Another safety factor will be added to commercial flying on the air mail lines from Chicago to San Francisco and Los Angeles to Seattle, it has been announced by S. A. Stimpson, division traffic manager of the Boeing System here.

A new reporting service which will enable pilots to know what the weather will be at their destination when they arrive there rather than what it is when they take off from their starting point is embodied in the new safety measure. It will be accomplished through a survey of weather conditions north and south of the transcontinental route, and along the coast route, to determine the strategic points for detecting weather changes which effect the air lanes. Each pilot will know, it is expected, how far he may fly toward a storm zone before landing at an auxiliary field, and he can also be advised when to expect the weather ahead to clear.

NEW BRIDGE OVER DELAWARE

BY A STAFF CORRESPONDENT

PHILADELPHIA—Pennsylvania and New Jersey reached hands across the Delaware River in a colorful ceremony held here which marked the opening of the new \$5,000,000 Tacony-Palmira Bridge connecting the two states at northeast Philadelphia and furnishing a new and quicker route from the north to south New Jersey cities. The celebration was held on the central span of the bridge with city and state officials of both states participating.

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SPRINGFIELD

DRY LAW GAINS PLACED AT SIX TIMES TAX LOSS

Estimate of Saloon Days Fixes Annual Saving at \$5,600,000,000

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU
CHICAGO—A new estimate that prohibition is saving the Nation \$5,600,000,000 a year—six times the largest liquor tax "losses" alleged by the "wet"—has just been made here. The author of the calculation upon which this figure is based is Dr. N. E. Davis of Chicago, known as "the father of the American Medical Association," and who was the first editor of the association's monthly journal.

Forty years ago, at the beginning of the prohibition movement, Dr. Davis computed the indirect cost of liquor to the Nation. A student of the liquor question as few men of the day, he appraised first hand the damages of drink when little checked by restriction. His finding, long forgotten, has just again come to light.

Dr. Davis placed liquor's damages in 1890 at \$1,500,000,000 a year. He reckoned it in terms of loss of time, increased crime and pauperism, and similar factors.

Computed by Economist
After Dr. Davis's computation was found, Prof. Irving Fisher, Yale University economist, was asked to compute today's equivalent of the \$1,500,000,000 of four decades ago. He reported that the population had increased 50 per cent and the price level had risen 84 per cent since 1890. On this basis, he found, the current equivalent of the cost of liquor if drinking had continued at the same rate as in the time of "personal liberty" would be \$5,600,000,000.

This figure closely approaches, Professor Fisher's estimate that the gain in national income from prohibition has been approximately \$6,000,000,000 annually.

The Association Against the Prohibition Amendment recently charged that losses in state, federal and municipal revenue totaled \$900,000,000 a year. This is the most extensive estimate that the "wet" have ever made and compares with actual liquor tax figures for 1916, which totaled approximately \$327,000,000, or less than 6 per cent of the saving computed on Dr. Davis's analysis.

Old Argument Revived
The liquor tax argument is in fact an old one. It was brought out first by the liquor interests many years before national prohibition. It challenged every extension of prohibition from local option to statewide prohibition. The money argument made in behalf of liquor did not, however, prevail in the past. The terrific price which liquor exacted for its use wiped out the tax consideration. The harmful effects of drink multiplied until it was felt that prohibition had become imperatively necessary. Then liquor and liquor taxes were together thrown overboard to lighten the ship.

The estimate by Dr. Davis was made in a period which proved the beginning of a marked protest against liquor. The selling of liquor to drunkards and to minors had become a public scandal. Despite all objections and the threat of the law, saloonkeepers still persisted in it. Societies were formed to protect the toper. In Chicago for instance, 735 saloonkeepers were prosecuted in one year for selling liquor to drunkards.

Youth drank in that day. The liquor trade saw to it that youth did, law to the contrary. As with the

drunkards, the liquor vendors took their chances and saloonkeepers were caught. Some 485 saloonkeepers were prosecuted in 1890 for selling to young folks under age.

Juvenile Courts Started
The saloonkeepers have never taken credit for originating the juvenile court movement, yet they deserve a good share of it. After laboring for 13 years to reduce the sale of intoxicants to minors, the local society with this goal was greatly rejoiced because only 1665 boys and girls were sent to the workhouse in 1890. The society could not meet the situation. At the close of the decade the first juvenile court was established here because of the great number of minors sent to the workhouse and held in jails and police stations largely through the influence of liquor.

Drink was popularly charged at the time with half the general estimate, he commented, "that more than 50 per cent of all arrests and convictions are for drunkenness."

The sale of liquor to drunkards also recorded itself in these municipal statistics. One drunkard, the Mayor learned, had been sent to the Minneapolis workhouse 29 times. Five drunkards together showed an average for each of 26 commitments.

Drinking Among Police
Drinking was then a big problem among the police themselves. Cities had difficulties in keeping their police sober. In Chicago for example the chief of police reported in 1890 that half of the cases of policemen coming before the trial board were for drunkenness.

One person in every 116 in the country was engaged in some way in the liquor trade at the opening of the twentieth century, it was estimated. More than 200,000 saloonkeepers, wholesalers and manufacturers were then reported in business.

The business zeal of the brewers and distillers who unscrupulously pushed the sale of liquor was the principal cause of bringing drinking to an extreme, according to one of the major figures in liquor cure history. Perhaps none can speak today with better personal knowledge of conditions of the past than this veteran who handled inmates on a large scale at one of the principal liquor cures.

"I remember," he said, "the change which followed the opening of new breweries and distilleries and the resultant increase of competition among them. The volume of drinking which resulted, the way in which the sale of liquor was promoted, and the evil associations with which it was allied made the drinking of that day far worse than the drinking which is done under prohibition."

"The evidence is all in favor of national prohibition," he concluded. "It has vastly decreased drinking and drunkenness."

Early Williamsburg Paper to Be Revived

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
WILLIAMSBURG, Va.—The old Virginia Gazette, first published in Williamsburg in 1736, by William Parks, will be revived by J. A. Osborne, an experienced editor and publisher of Salem, Va., who will move a newspaper plant from Jacksonville, Fla., to this city. The enterprise is being supported by 30 leading business and professional men of Williamsburg.

The Gazette was first published here by William Parks, who, in 1730, had moved his printing plant from Annapolis, Md. He became the public printer at a definite salary, and was succeeded in 1751 by William Hunter, Eleanor Parks, daughter of the first printer of the Gazette, married John Shelton, in Hanover County, and became the mother-in-law of Patrick Henry.

The title to the old Gazette, which ceased publication here in 1780, when the capital was moved to Richmond, is held by William and Mary College, and will be transferred to the new corporation. Arrangements are being made with Robert Lecky Jr. representing the Rockefeller Restoration for a suitable building for the plant of the weekly Gazette.

Friend to Quakers Was Disfranchised



CUDWORTH HOUSE
Former Residence of Col. John Cudworth, a Leading Figure in the Official Affairs of His Time, and a Descendant of the Pilgrims.

Two-Century-Old Landmark Erected by Son of Chaplain to King James I

Every week day during July and August, THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR publishes an illustrated historical sketch, briefly describing places of interest to visitors at the Massachusetts Bay Tercentenary celebration in the summer of 1930.

At Scituate, Mass., among numerous landmarks of great significance, there is the Cudworth house, built in 1723 and serving as the home of the Scituate Historical Society.

The first of the Cudworths in America was James Cudworth, who went to Scituate with his friend Timothy Hatherly, who was a merchant and adventurer and had come to Plymouth in 1632 for the third time, settling in Scituate. Hatherly and Cudworth made an energetic pair, and both became unusually conspicuous in the colony because they opposed proceedings against the Quakers. Hatherly was an especially independent man. Cudworth, whose father had been chaplain to James I, was an assistant for nine years and a commissioner for five, but he was finally disenfranchised as an opponent of the law and a friend to the Quakers.

The house is a very good example of its kind. It has the typical gambrel roof, the central door with two windows either side, and the central chimney in the roof. It was the home of Col. John Cudworth, a leading figure in the official affairs of his time, and a descendant of the Pilgrim Cudworths.

The Scituate Historical Society has made every effort to gather for preservation in the house a collection of valuable and pertinent items of early Americana. Dr. Cotton Tufts of Weymouth several years ago bequeathed it the hat and cloak worn by John H. Guttererson, subsequently of Norwell, and early associated with Scituate affairs. There are also rare pieces of colonial mahogany, some pewter and maple, hand-sewn quilts, linen spun from home-grown flax on great-wheeled looms, and other items

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FOOD SPECIALISTS SINCE 1760

LIGHTNING SET ON WHEELS CAN FLASH TO ORDER

Machine on Car Trailer May Show How to Protect Electric Lights in Storms

Plane to Detect Fires in Forests

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
MONTGOMERY, Ala.—Purchase of an airplane by the Commission of Forestry to be used by the State in co-operation with the Federal Government in fire protection, has been announced by Col. Page S. Bunker, state forester.

The machine which has arrived at the Montgomery Municipal Airport, and which was christened by Miss Pauline Carmichael of the State Forestry Department, is a three-place American Eagle biplane, powered with a Wright whirlwind motor.

Steel lookout towers were the chief dependence for detection of forest fires before the development of practical air patrol, according to Colonel Bunker, who says that a single airplane may obviate the necessity for a large number of towers. Colonel Bunker has recently completed his flying course and expects to pilot the plane, except in cases of severe forest fires, when a regular transport pilot will be employed.

Blast Opens Great Cave Near the Luray Caverns

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
RICHMOND, Va.—A dynamite blast in a rocky quarry, three miles north of New Market, Va., where rock is being taken for the grading and building of the Valley Pike, revealed a large chamber in which mineral formations in great profusion were found resembling those in the famous Luray caverns near New Market.

VIRGINIA COLLEGES ATTRACT NEW YORKERS

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
RICHMOND, Va.—New York State sends more students to Virginia colleges for education than any other state in the Union, a recent survey discloses. The number of New Yorkers attending 12 Virginia colleges embraced in the study, was 405. Thirty-six per cent of the out-of-state students came from New England and states north of Maryland.

where the engineers need a little lightning data. It has been used as a toy to split four-foot sticks of hardwood.

K. B. McEachron, the engineer who developed the equipment, says the experiments already have shown promise of revolutionary improvements in protection against effects of lightning on power lines.

British Collect to Pay Balances

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU
WASHINGTON—In 1928 Great Britain had the world's largest unfavorable trade balance while the United States had the world's largest favorable trade balance, according to Dr. Ray Hall, acting chief of the finance and investment division of the Department of Commerce who has just completed an analysis of Anglo-American trade.

"Each year the United Kingdom collects, in the form of American merchandise, something like \$500,000,000 of the revenues from its overseas investments," says Dr. Hall. "This means that the United Kingdom, having an unfavorable balance with the United States each year, pays for her American purchases by revenues received from other countries."

Thirty per cent of all the international transactions of the United States, both visible and invisible, are with Canada and the United Kingdom, Mr. Hall's study showed.

NEW AIR LINE TO OPEN FOR MEXICAN SERVICE

MEXICO CITY (By U. P.)—Passenger and air mail service between Juarez, across the Rio Grande from El Paso, Tex., and Mexico City will be inaugurated Aug. 17, under direction of the Aeronautical Transport Corporation. Connections will be made at Nogales for Los Angeles and San Francisco.

SENATE ACTION ON STOCK SALES BEING DRAFTED

Two Measures Designed to Curb Speculation May Be Introduced in Fall

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU
WASHINGTON—Carter Glass (D.), Senator from Virginia, contemplates the introduction of a bill at the regular session in December that will undertake to put a curb on strictly speculative transactions by heavy taxes on all resales of stocks and bonds made within a limited period.

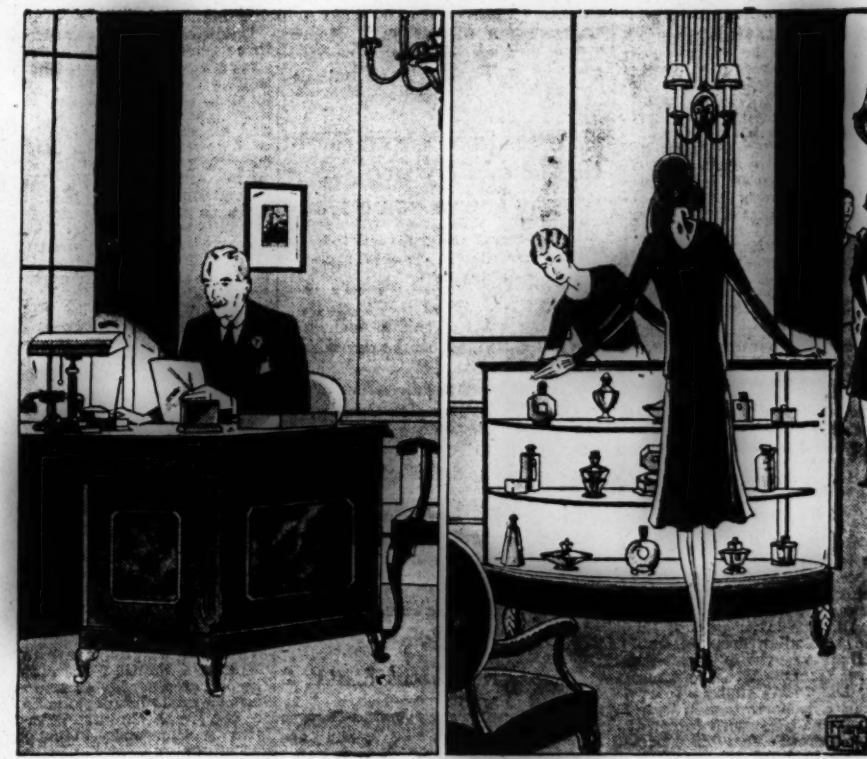
Gerald P. Nye (R.), Senator from North Dakota, has already drafted a resolution calling for a senatorial investigation of stock exchange operations. Neither Mr. Glass nor Mr. Nye contemplate a "muckraking" inquiry, they declare.

They assert their interest is entirely one of obtaining data and information which will enable the formulation of sound corrective legislation, if such enactment is found desirable or necessary.

Mr. Glass, one of the authors of the Federal Reserve Act and a former Secretary of the Treasury, in which capacity he was an ex-officio member of the Federal Reserve Board, has been working for weeks on the bill he will sponsor.

He said more than once that many stock transactions are pure gambling and has long sought a remedy which would not, in application, seriously hamper legitimate investment transactions. He has come to the conclusion that taxation—prohibitive taxation, perhaps—of stock sales that follow purchases within a few days, or even a few weeks, is the only practicable way of hitting the speculators.

STORE and OFFICE Lighting



WITHOUT artificial lighting your store or office would be seriously handicapped. Business routine would be accomplished only under considerable difficulty. Without the correct amount and quality of artificial illumination... many of these handicaps continue to exist. Poor lighting not only affects your vision... but impedes progressive sales and business methods. To acquaint all our customers with the proper methods of obtaining the very best results from their lighting system, The Boston Edison Company maintains a group of Illuminating Engineers. They are thoroughly conversant with all phases of store and office lighting, and will advise you freely on the type of lighting best suited to your needs. You may arrange to have a lighting specialist visit you by calling the Illuminating Engineering Division, HANcock 3300.

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Filene's



Misses who are willing to pay \$15 or \$18 for a hat that is DIFFERENT!

We have a separate little nook in our misses' hat shop for just the thing you'll revel in. Copies of imports, new Dobb Juniors, new one-of-a-kind "saw" looking affairs, sophisticated hats in smaller head sizes. At least forty brand new styles in felt, velours, or visavis at \$15 and \$18 right this minute!

Off-the-face and going-on in back of the one-of-a-kind brown hat sketched above, \$18.

Other hats, \$5 to \$18.
Misses hat shop—second floor



Two-tone "twisters" of seed beads, \$1

Tiny beads, but mighty attractive, and mighty popular right this minute! The two-tone idea is a new one in this Filene's importation. Manufactured pearls with colors or two gay colors combined, \$1.

Jewelry shop—street floor

YANKEES MAKE ONLY TWO HITS

Whitehill Is First to Stop Champions With So Few in a Nine-Inning Game

AMERICAN LEAGUE

Team	W	L	P.C.
Philadelphia	41	21	.662
New York	38	24	.613
Cleveland	37	25	.597
St. Louis	36	26	.577
Chicago	35	27	.563
Washington	34	28	.548
Pittsburgh	33	29	.531
Boston	32	30	.516

With the New York Yankees losing their fifth straight game to Detroit, Thursday, 2 to 6, the longest losing run they have had this season, the Philadelphia Athletics with an idle day, increased their lead over the champions to 14 games. The greatest they have had this season.

Fans are now speculating upon the chances of the Yankees winning the pennant, remote as they are. Should New York win all of its remaining 45 games, the Athletics could still tie for first place at the end of the season by capturing 20 of their remaining 43. A record that is less than .700 per cent average. That the Athletics have maintained a .723 average over the first four months of play is almost certain proof that they can do it during the rest of the season, while it would be the next thing to a miracle if the Yankees won all their remaining games.

Yankees Chances Remote
A more practical figuring is that the Yankees will win, say, 30 of their remaining 45 games, which will give them a record at the end of the season of 55 victories and 50 defeats. What does that mean? That the Athletics, to win the pennant in that case, need only to win 15 of their last 43 games. In other words, should the Yankees maintain an average of nearly .700 in their last two months of play, the Athletics can still win the pennant by holding to a pace of less than .500 in their last 43 games. Such are the remote chances of the Yankees and the great hopes of the Athletics.

It is a novelty indeed to be almost assured that the Yankees will not win the pennant this season with more than a month and a half of play still remaining. It was thought that the Athletics might best the champions in the present title race, but practically no one conceded Connie Mack a chance of beating them as soundly as he apparently will.

Two Hits for Yankees
Holding the New York Yankees to two hits as Whitehill did Thursday, is a performance that goes down on record as one of the best of the season. True, it has been done before this year but only once, and that was back in May before the champions had mustered their hitters in full force, and the game went only five innings due to rain. Russell of the Red Sox was the pitcher. But in a nine-inning game the Yankees have not been held to as few as two hits before. In fact, five is the least they had made before Whitehill's brilliance set them back, 2 to 6. Being shut out is also a novelty to the Yankees, for Whitehill's shut out was only the second sustained by New York this season. What is more impressive is that the two New York hits were only singles by Meusel and Sherid.

Another brilliantly pitched game was turned in the same day by Blueholder of the St. Louis Browns, who held Boston to three hits and won by the same score as Whitehill did, 2 to 0. The three Boston hits were singles and it was well that Blueholder was in such good form for Russell allowed the Browns only six hits.

Pitching Coming to Front
The unusually large number of games in the American League lately in which teams have made two, three, four, five and six hits, speaks well for the pitching end of the game. In the last five days, 12 pitchers have held their opponents to six or less hits, one game being a two-hit affair and two being three-hit games. In the midst of loud discussions regarding the lively ball, which undoubtedly is livelier than it ever was before, the special emphasis on good pitching is encouraging. The balls may go by the infielders with the speed of an express train when hit, but if the pitchers are in good enough form to keep the hitters from touching the ball, then of course, the lively ball means nothing to the great offensive clubs. As Whitehill proved, even the Yankees can be stopped short.

There is no recollection of the Athletics being held to two hits this season, however, although on July 2, Jones of the Senators let them off with only four hits to beat them 4 to 1. In such games are few and far between with Connie Mack's team. On June 22, Phipps of the Yankees also held Philadelphia to four hits. The score, 1 to 0.

AT DETROIT
Innings — 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 R H E
Detroit — 1 0 1 1 0 0 0 0 0 — 3 7 0
New York — 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 — 2 1 1
Batteries — Whitehill and Hargrave; Sherid and Beagough, Dickey. Time—1h 50m.

AT ST. LOUIS
Innings — 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 R H E
St. Louis — 0 0 0 0 0 0 1 0 0 — 3 6 1
Boston — 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 — 2 1 1
Batteries — Blueholder and Ferrell; Russell and Berry. Time—1h 10m.

AT CHICAGO
Innings — 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 R H E
Washington — 0 0 0 2 0 0 2 1 0 — 3 16 2
Chicago — 0 0 0 0 1 0 0 0 2 — 4 10 1
Batteries — Mathewly, Braxton and Tate; Fisher, Atkins and Berg. Winning pitcher — Mathewly. Losing pitcher — Fisher. Time—1h 54m.

Sport Champions Eschew Alcohol

AMSTERDAM—The steadily increasing trend toward prohibition in The Netherlands is revealed by the fact that recently the Dutch daily newspaper De Telegraaf conducted an inquiry in sporting circles as to the use of strong drink by sportsmen and sportswomen, both at home and abroad. Outspoken disapproval of the use of any alcoholic drinks was expressed by the majority of the "stars" interrogated. Here are some replies: Jan Snoek, Dutch distance cycling champion: "We Dutch have been brought up by the milk-bottle, and I think the best we can do is to keep faith with it. . . I, myself, never take alcohol."

D. G. A. Lowe, Britain's Olympic champion for 800 meters: "In my opinion most sportsmen do well to abstain totally from any strong drink during the training period. I myself never touch alcohol and I should like to advise all athletes not to do so."

Miss Kea Bouman, Holland tennis star: "Every sport-lover, who practices earnestly some kind of sport, will no doubt prescribe temperance, if not total abstinence."

Rudolf Svensson, Swedish Olympic

champion wrestler: "Experience has taught me that a sportsman has to abstain at all times from the use of alcohol."

WOMAN HELPS KEEP CHICAGO CLEANED UP

CHICAGO—An unusual municipal housekeeper is Mrs. Anna Murphy of Chicago. She is the only woman assistant superintendent of streets and alleys in this city, being recently appointed to this post.

Mrs. Murphy's tasks include keeping things looking tidy in her 10 wards and in keeping the roads in good repair.

Canadians to Try New Line of Sheep

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
LETHBRIDGE, Alta.—Introduction of the hardy Corriedale sheep, which has already become well established in New Zealand, into the western prairies is the object of a joint research project undertaken by the federal Department of Agriculture, the Universities of Saskatchewan and Alberta and the National Research Council.

range conditions of this line of sheep. Range conditions in New Zealand are similar to the Lethbridge district. Such factors as temperatures, humidity, rainfall and available feeds will be taken into consideration. The Alberta University will cooperate with sheep ranchers throughout the province in the tests.

NORTH CAROLINA BUYING CARS
SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
RALEIGH, N. C.—Sale of automobiles and trucks for July broke all previous monthly records for North Carolina, with an aggregate of 7795 machines sold, according to the report of Sprague Silver, director of the Motor Vehicle Bureau.

Bronze Hawks, One Inlaid With Gold, Discovered in Rifled Tomb in Syria

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
BEIRUT, Syria—The objects of a rifled tomb at Minet-el-Beida, about seven miles north of Latakia, appearing to date back to the fourteenth or thirteenth century B. C. found accidentally a year ago have now been examined. A mission was sent out by the French Academy of Inscriptions, headed by M. Schaeffer, curator of the Prehistoric and Gallo-Roman Museums of Strasbourg, assisted by M. Chenet of the French Institute.

The objects indicate that the north of Phoenicia had close relations not only with Cyprus, which was still in the Bronze Age, but also with Egypt, which in the time of Pharaoh Amenhotep III held almost the whole of Syria. The tomb originally found formed part of the necropolis of a town, of which the name is unknown, built on the hill of Ras Shamra, in the territory of Borj el Kassab. Besides the purely Syrian objects such as pottery and bronze utensils and arms, which are the most numerous, the mission found two

bronze hawks of purely Egyptian style, one of which is inlaid with gold, and also a bronze statuette of a seated person with an Egyptian profile. Some examples of local art were also found, including a fine necklace of agate, carnelian and pink quartz, also a breastplate of gold, representing the goddess Astarte standing with outstretched arms, holding a flower in each hand. A beautiful bronze statuette, 8 1/2 inches high, was found, representing Teshub, the Hittite war god, on the march, wearing a high cap. Both face and cap are plated with gold, and the body is protected by a silver corset. The armlets and sleeves are of silver, and the right arm is encircled with a silver bracelet.

GEN. NOBLE IMPLIES NEW POLAR VENTURE

BERLIN (AP)—Gen. Umberto Nobile, Italian explorer, has arrived in Berlin. It was conjectured that he was planning another arctic expedition. He left for Gotha to confer with several natural scientists. He also conferred with Berlin aeronautical experts. To the question whether he would undertake a third polar flight, he replied: "I am 44 years old and have studied aeronautics for 16 years. I have constructed 14 dirigibles and for four years have endeavored to find new land for Italy. I am still young enough."

BEACON OIL COMPANY

(INCORPORATED)
EVERETT (Boston) MASS.

E. N. WRIGHTINGTON
VICE-PRESIDENT

August 16, 1929

IN REPLY PLEASE REFER TO
3129 S-1

TO THE MOTORISTS
of New England
and New York:

Subject: The TRUTH About Gasoline

The success of our business has been built up on the principle of furnishing extra quality without extra price. We have constantly improved the quality of COLONIAL GASOLINE at an extra refining cost of hundreds of thousands of dollars - so that today, with the elimination of "borderland" (the "kerosene mixture" found in ordinary gasoline), we are supplying in COLONIAL GASOLINE a motor fuel whose performance - in at least 80% of the cars in use today - cannot be surpassed by any gasoline on the market, including those which are sold at a premium.

This COLONIAL superiority is the direct result of our unusual refining process - which removes every trace of the "borderland mixture" that lies between gasoline and kerosene. We sell this "borderland" as a by-product - never as gasoline; which makes COLONIAL superior in quality and more expensive to produce. Yet COLONIAL GASOLINE sells at no premium price.

However, there are some cars in use today which are peculiarly sensitive to knocking, and which may require a special fuel that will eliminate this knock. These are new cars of unusually high compression, or old cars in which carbon deposits have raised compression abnormally - but probably there are not over 20% of the cars today which are in this class. Even in such cars, COLONIAL GASOLINE gives remarkable performance - reducing the knock and increasing power and pick-up. But for best results and to entirely eliminate knocking, we recommend for these cars our COLONIAL ETHYL GASOLINE. This is made from a base of COLONIAL GASOLINE, and therefore in itself is a very high powered, high test motor fuel - but in addition, on account of the peculiar properties of Ethyl fluid which is added to the COLONIAL GASOLINE base, all fuel knocking is entirely eradicated. We were the first in New England to refine and market an Ethyl Gasoline, and COLONIAL ETHYL is today one of the most widely sold premium gasolines in New England and New York.

It is very easy for you to determine for yourself whether your car is in the 20% class by trying it on our COLONIAL ETHYL GASOLINE - and if you find the performance of your car is improved by the use of COLONIAL ETHYL, it will be well worth the difference in price. If, however, you find that you do not need COLONIAL ETHYL - then your car is in the 80% class, and will give its best performance with straight COLONIAL GASOLINE.

Very truly yours,

E. N. Wrightington
Vice-President.



REG. U.S. PAT. OFF.

Spiritual Values in American Education

By FRANK PALMER SPEARE
President and Founder of Northeastern
University, Boston, Mass.

THE importance of education in the affairs of mankind is emphasized daily by the ceaseless bombardment of criticism that it is required to endure. Few publications are free from comments upon educational systems from top to bottom. It is in the hands of the public that the system of education from top to bottom is in a state of confusion. It is in the hands of the public that the system of education from top to bottom is in a state of confusion.

Above the clamor of the press and the clamor of the public, education remains one of the fundamental elements in the spiritual life of mankind; and it is becoming increasingly so with the passing of the years. The system of education from top to bottom is in a state of confusion. It is in the hands of the public that the system of education from top to bottom is in a state of confusion.

Today the most severe criticisms are being directed toward the colleges. A claim is advanced that they are becoming materialistic, frivolous, sensual and ungoverned. It is acknowledged that in most colleges and universities there are to be found a certain few who are not serious, but these are not the college students, but because they are human beings. Obviously they are not characteristic of the mass. Today the college is not attended to by the privileged offshoot of the system, but by the masses. It has become a typical cross-section of a cosmopolitan group—the Mecca for bright and ambitious boys and girls from all levels of society; the answer to the problems of tomorrow.

It may not be generally known that the great majority of endowed and privately controlled colleges in America were created by several religious denominations and established for the specific purpose of training groups of young men for social leadership or for the ministry. These early institutions were eminently successful, and presently a demand arose for them to undertake the technical and scientific training of lawyers, physicians, engineers, agriculturists, and more recently accountants, business executives and industrial leaders. The need was recognized.

Not Because They Are College Students

The demands which these schools created were tremendous in time, effort, equipment, staff and cost. In every phase of expansion the results were amazing in their breadth. Out of the new institutions grew the great and highly complicated student activity programs, enlisting the enthusiasm and participation of the entire body of students; and by the same token creating many delicate and involved problems. Concurrent with this development came the great outreach of science in the mechanical, chemical, industrial and commercial fields of research and specialization. There appeared on the programs of the trained specialists a great variety of highly technical subjects with conflicting objectives, interpretations and solutions.

Many Cross Currents

Into this maelstrom our young people are being projected from home and high or preparatory school. They are being subjected to innumerable cross currents of influence, relationship and ideals. They are finding virtually every waking hour crowded with matters of important, unimportant, worth while and trifling. Little wonder is it that confusion exists in the mind of the young person. The institution wastes time and effort, and fails finally to attain a high objective. This percentage involves thousands of young people attending our American colleges at the present time. They are not serious, but because they are human beings. Obviously they are not characteristic of the mass. Today the college is not attended to by the privileged offshoot of the system, but by the masses. It has become a typical cross-section of a cosmopolitan group—the Mecca for bright and ambitious boys and girls from all levels of society; the answer to the problems of tomorrow.

Great and Enduring

But taken by and large, the advantages and values of education are both great and enduring. They fully justify the time, energy and outlay involved. A careful analysis of the curricula, faculties, student bodies and accomplishments of higher educational institutions particularly, will reveal that they are sound at heart, that they are meeting in an effective way the tremendous responsibilities assumed or thrust upon them; that they are, above all, exerting a significant and powerful influence for good in the lives of their contemporaries.

In a word, these ennobling, cultural, and spiritual values which characterized the small denominational college of bygone days still pervade and influence the modern institution. But precisely as an orchestra can be converted into a band by the addition of the brass choirs and the strings no longer predominate, so the modern college or university with its fine sensibilities, lofty motives, and moral and spiritual values still intact, may seem at times to be giving way to a crash of drums and the blare of trumpets. This should not be a matter for alarm. It may be a matter of adjustment, but the advance of science, the extension of the great professional schools, and the onrush of huge student bodies with their exuberance of spirit, diversified interests, and invincible activities, yet stand at heart, conservatively aggressive, seeking to meet the needs of contemporary civilization and to safeguard the future, our educational systems, elementary to college, directed descendants of the village church and the little red schoolhouse, symbols of the faith of our fathers and American idealism at its best, stand on the threshold of even greater accomplishments, holding their purpose ever higher, striving for that goal beyond the sunset.

History is read for a variety of reasons; there are those who, like Froude, read it to prove a religious theory, or like Freeman a political theory, or like Karl Marx, an economic theory. Others, like the learned Von Ranke, read it for excitement, and large numbers of young people in universities read it because their examiners have read it before them. But there is an important reason, though, beginning with its fine sensibilities, lofty motives, and moral and spiritual values still intact, may seem at times to be giving way to a crash of drums and the blare of trumpets. This should not be a matter for alarm. It may be a matter of adjustment, but the advance of science, the extension of the great professional schools, and the onrush of huge student bodies with their exuberance of spirit, diversified interests, and invincible activities, yet stand at heart, conservatively aggressive, seeking to meet the needs of contemporary civilization and to safeguard the future, our educational systems, elementary to college, directed descendants of the village church and the little red schoolhouse, symbols of the faith of our fathers and American idealism at its best, stand on the threshold of even greater accomplishments, holding their purpose ever higher, striving for that goal beyond the sunset.

One can hardly blame the colleges for skimming the cream off the intellectual bottle, but there are numerous other commendable qualities in many a young fellow that will push him ahead, other than those considered merely intellectual. The tortoise still has a chance to win out in the race with the hare.

When one-year college preparation comes to our attention, let us consider all the facts—background, effort, objective, moral qualities, financial resources, and all the rest. There are one-year preparatory students, and then again—there are others.

SCHOOLS—United States

NATIONAL ACADEMY OF ART

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WHAT SCHOOL?

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Great and Enduring

In a word, these ennobling, cultural, and spiritual values which characterized the small denominational college of bygone days still pervade and influence the modern institution. But precisely as an orchestra can be converted into a band by the addition of the brass choirs and the strings no longer predominate, so the modern college or university with its fine sensibilities, lofty motives, and moral and spiritual values still intact, may seem at times to be giving way to a crash of drums and the blare of trumpets. This should not be a matter for alarm. It may be a matter of adjustment, but the advance of science, the extension of the great professional schools, and the onrush of huge student bodies with their exuberance of spirit, diversified interests, and invincible activities, yet stand at heart, conservatively aggressive, seeking to meet the needs of contemporary civilization and to safeguard the future, our educational systems, elementary to college, directed descendants of the village church and the little red schoolhouse, symbols of the faith of our fathers and American idealism at its best, stand on the threshold of even greater accomplishments, holding their purpose ever higher, striving for that goal beyond the sunset.

History is read for a variety of reasons; there are those who, like Froude, read it to prove a religious theory, or like Freeman a political theory, or like Karl Marx, an economic theory. Others, like the learned Von Ranke, read it for excitement, and large numbers of young people in universities read it because their examiners have read it before them. But there is an important reason, though, beginning with its fine sensibilities, lofty motives, and moral and spiritual values still intact, may seem at times to be giving way to a crash of drums and the blare of trumpets. This should not be a matter for alarm. It may be a matter of adjustment, but the advance of science, the extension of the great professional schools, and the onrush of huge student bodies with their exuberance of spirit, diversified interests, and invincible activities, yet stand at heart, conservatively aggressive, seeking to meet the needs of contemporary civilization and to safeguard the future, our educational systems, elementary to college, directed descendants of the village church and the little red schoolhouse, symbols of the faith of our fathers and American idealism at its best, stand on the threshold of even greater accomplishments, holding their purpose ever higher, striving for that goal beyond the sunset.

One can hardly blame the colleges for skimming the cream off the intellectual bottle, but there are numerous other commendable qualities in many a young fellow that will push him ahead, other than those considered merely intellectual. The tortoise still has a chance to win out in the race with the hare.

When one-year college preparation comes to our attention, let us consider all the facts—background, effort, objective, moral qualities, financial resources, and all the rest. There are one-year preparatory students, and then again—there are others.

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NATIONAL ACADEMY OF ART

Lasell Seminary

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Old Boys' Clubs

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

THE day had been a long and arduous one for all who sat in the old, oak-beamed dining room. Our guest, manager of one of the best-known groups of London restaurants, was a complete stranger to us. Something—the school pictures on the walls, perhaps—turned the conversation toward school life. At once the freshness of keen interest filled the room; tales of "the great days in the rain and the sunshine" were exchanged; and finally the guest said, rather wistfully, "Ah, I have been out of it a long time now, except—and here a rich warmth glowed in his words—"on Old Boys Day."

"Old Boys Day"—what a wealth of meaning is packed in those words! If the great fact of the nineteenth century was the growing cordiality between teachers and taught, the great fact of the twentieth is the growing loyalty of men and women to their old school. This loyalty has led to the holding of annual "Old Boys" and "Old Girls" days at every secondary school, and to the formation of Old Boys' and Old Girls' associations, which are becoming an important feature of the national life. The solidarity of clubs and associations may be much greater in some cases than others; generally it will be found that the boarding schools are ahead of the day schools in this respect; and, on the whole, the boys' clubs are more mature in their growth than the girls' associations. But in many cases they are a vital factor in the school's growth, and a natural channel through which the older generation is kept alive to the needs of the younger.

A well organized old boys' club may have branches and secretaries throughout the world. It distributes the school magazine to its members, and keeps them posted on the needs of the school, intellectual, athletic

and domestic. The extensive playing fields, well-stocked libraries, beautiful chapels and finely housed laboratories generally to be found at the English public schools have nearly always been provided by old boys, singly or as members of the club. Scholarships and valuable prizes in special subjects are often offered to the school. It may fairly be said also that a headmaster regards it as an essential part of his work to keep in touch with old boys of all generations, both by correspondence and visits to branches of the club all over the country, and that their views are considered when the policy of the school is being shaped. The club is sure to have social and athletic branches, and the old boys' clubs play a large part in maintaining the standard of amateur Rugby football in the country. An important feature of many clubs is the maintenance of a settlement for social work in a slum district.

This permanence of affectionate relationship between past pupils and their school is a sign of fundamental health in educational life. It is the best answer to the critics of the greater in schools, it emphasizes the fact that men and women look back to their old school as the guardian of their better selves. No better exemplification of this fact could be afforded, than by a passage from a speech by Stanley Baldwin to the Harrow Association, delivered shortly after his accession to the Premiership in 1923. "You mean by your greeting to assure me that you wish me well, and that you know me, and that I shall not be puffed up; but that I will try in all things to follow in the footsteps of those who have trodden this same difficult task before me; and that I will, with God's help, do nothing in the course of an arduous and difficult career which shall cause any Harrovian to say of me that I have failed to do my best to live up to the highest ideals of the school."

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Household Arts and Crafts

New Ways With Cucumbers

EVEN as early as April one can buy cucumbers in some cities at the rate of six for a quarter, and from that time until late fall the vegetable is one of the cheapest on the market. Possibly it is because it is so easily secured that many homemakers have not yet discovered its possibilities. Many know it as an indispensable ingredient for adding zest to the potato salad and as crisp slices favored at dinner on a hot day, but that is often the extent of the acquaintance until pickling time comes in the fall.

Stewed Cucumbers

Stewed cucumbers are an unknown delicacy in many households where large or wilted specimens are considered worthless. If they are very large, discard the seeds. Otherwise, peel the cucumbers, slice or slice them crosswise and soak 30 minutes in salted water. Drain, add only enough hot water to cover the bottom of the pan, cover and stew slowly until the vegetable is done, about 20 minutes. Season with salt, with salt, pepper and butter and add a little cream sauce or cream to the liquor in the pan. Reheat and serve hot.

Stuffed Cucumbers

From each of 6 large cucumbers cut a shallow slice and scoop out the centers from the main parts of the vegetable, saving the slices for lids. For the stuffing, moisten 2 cups of bread crumbs with hot meat stock or gravy and add 1/4 of a cup of butter. Season to taste with salt and pepper, then add 1 small onion, chopped; 1/2 of a cup of chopped meat—crab meat is especially good; and 1 beaten egg or 2 yolks. Fill the cavities in the cucumbers with this dressing, cover with a thin slice of bacon, then tie on the lids with soft cord. Bake on the rack of the baking pan in a hot oven about half an hour. Use either water or stock for basting the cucumbers two or three times during that period.

Baked Cucumbers With Lobster

Peel a sufficient number of cucumbers, allowing one to each person; cut them into halves lengthwise, remove the seeds and stuff portion, then place them in a kettle and cover with boiling water. Leave to stand five minutes, then drain the cucumbers, blanch in cold water, dry the inside of the cucumbers with a clean cloth. Have ready a stuffing made by melting 2 tablespoons of butter and blending with it the same amount of flour, then adding a grating of nutmeg and 1/4 of a teaspoonful each of paprika and salt. Fill each half with the stuffing, then add 1 cup of milk or cream, stirring constantly until the mixture boils. Add 1/4 cup of lobster meat cut into small pieces and 1/2 of a cup of sautéed mushrooms, also cut into small pieces. Fill the cucumbers with the mixture, place in a buttered baking dish and bake until the stuffing is hot.

Ice-Box Cookery

SINCE cooking has been taken out of the realm of uncertain calculation and into the laboratory, many innovations have been introduced in methods and rules. One of the most unusual and helpful ideas developed is that of ice-box cookery.

Not so many years ago, a good cook thought that her cookies must go into the oven the minute they were mixed; puddings must be either baked or steamed; light rolls must go through a laborious and time-consuming process of several kneadings. Especially must the rolls be kept in a warm atmosphere from the moment the yeast was added. That they could, during the process of rising, be placed in a refrigerator, and the kneading be entirely eliminated, would have been too revolutionary a proposal to be considered. But nowadays, to their great satisfaction, many housewives are adopting these progressive ideas and thereby becoming masters of their kitchens rather than slaves to them.

For the various recipes, the following are chosen because they have been tried and found worthy of hearty recommendation.

Ice-Box Pudding

One cupful of sugar; one scant cupful of butter; three whole eggs; one-half cupful of chopped pecans; one small can of frozen pineapple, well drained; one dozen macaroons. Cream together the butter and sugar, add the eggs, one at a time, stirring continuously; add the pineapple and nuts, still stirring; lastly, the finely crumbled macaroons. Pour into a mold which has been lined with lady fingers. Set away in the ice box from 12 to 24 hours. Serve in slices, topped with whipped cream.

Butterscotch Cookies

Three cupfuls of flour; 2 cupfuls of brown sugar; 1 level teaspoonful of soda; 1 level teaspoonful of cream of tartar. Mix well together and add 1/2 cupful of butter, working it in as with piecrust. Add 2 eggs, well beaten; 2 teaspoonfuls of vanilla. Mold in rolls, leave overnight in the ice box. Slice and bake.

Ice-Box Rolls

One cupful of lard; 1 cupful of boiling water; 1/4 cupful of sugar. Cream the lard and sugar, then add the boiling water and cool. One cupful of cold water; 2 cakes of compressed yeast; 2 teaspoonfuls of salt; 2 eggs; 6 cupfuls of unsifted flour. When the first mixture is cool, add the yeast cakes dissolved in the cold water; then the eggs, well beaten. Finally, sift in the flour and salt. Beat thoroughly, and put in the ice box overnight. Mold in two preferred shapes and let rise two hours before baking. Bake in a hot oven for 20 minutes. Clover leaf rolls, made by using muffin tins and filling each ring with three tiny rolls, are in high favor.

This mixture will keep perfectly for several days and furnish several bakings.

throughout and delicately browned on top.

Cooked and flaked halibut, moistened with cream sauce, is another good filling for these cucumber shells. Sprinkle with buttered bread crumbs and bake until the dish is heated through and golden-brown on top. Serve on buttered toast and garnish with parsley.

Sautéed Cucumbers

Use large green vegetables for sautéing, because as soon as the cucumbers turn the least bit yellow they will not sauté satisfactorily. Pare and cut lengthwise into 1/4-inch slices. Sprinkle each slice with salt and pepper, then dip in beaten egg yolk diluted with 1 tablespoonful of milk, and dip in flour. Fry until tender and brown and serve hot.

Fried Cucumbers

Peel the cucumbers and cut them into half-inch slices. Leave them in ice water for half an hour, then drain, wipe dry, dip in beaten egg and roll in seasoned bread crumbs. Fry to a delicate brown in boiling fat and drain on brown paper. Served very hot, either plain or with tomato sauce poured around them, these cucumbers are delicious and novel.

Deviled Cucumbers

Allowing for each person a medium-sized cucumber, peel them, cut them crosswise into halves or thirds and cook them slowly in boiling salted water until the pieces are transparent and tender. Drain, arrange the pieces on a hot platter and pour around them a sauce made as follows: Into a bowl mash the yolks of 2 hard-cooked eggs and add 1/4 of a teaspoonful of salt, a dash of pepper, 1 tablespoonful of vinegar and 1 tablespoonful of salad oil. Beat together well with a fork.

Cucumber Sandwich Salad

Cut peeled cucumbers into medium slices and spread them with the following filling: Make a paste with cream cheese, a little cold butter and chopped liver, juice from a small onion, and pepper, salt, curry powder and mayonnaise to taste. Put the slices together sandwich fashion. Allow three or four such sandwiches to each portion, lay them on beds of lettuce, sprinkle with paprika and then with French dressing. Serve with currant jelly in a paper cup or a lettuce heart.

Cucumbers Poilée

Pare 3 cucumbers and cut them into 1/4-inch slices, then leave them 2 hours to marinate in 1 teaspoonful each of salt, oil and vinegar. Put the drained cucumbers into a saucepan containing 2 tablespoonfuls of butter, 1 teaspoonful of sugar and a dash of nutmeg, and simmer half an hour, or until they are tender. Remove carefully to a hot serving dish and keep them hot while making the following sauce: To the butter in the pan add 1/2 of a cupful of white sauce, 1 tablespoonful of cream and the yolks of 4 eggs. Simmer 10 minutes but do not boil, then add the juice from half a lemon and 1 teaspoonful of chopped parsley. Pour the sauce around the cucumbers and serve immediately.



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Giving a Smart Touch to Hand Luggage

REFURBISHING one's hand luggage is often a worth-while bit of summer travel preparation. Extenders that show signs of many journeyings and interiors that lack attractive fittings can be surprisingly improved at small outlay other than time and patience. The most drastic step in the reclaiming of a shabby suitcase is to make for it a slip-cover of canvas, felt or corduroy. Such a cover if made to order costs anywhere from \$5 to \$12 according to the material chosen, but made at home, the expense means only the fabric and a few substantial snap fasteners, the original straps and handle being retained wherever possible. A pattern should be cut and fitted first to insure satisfactory results and to avoid waste in buying and cutting the final material. The

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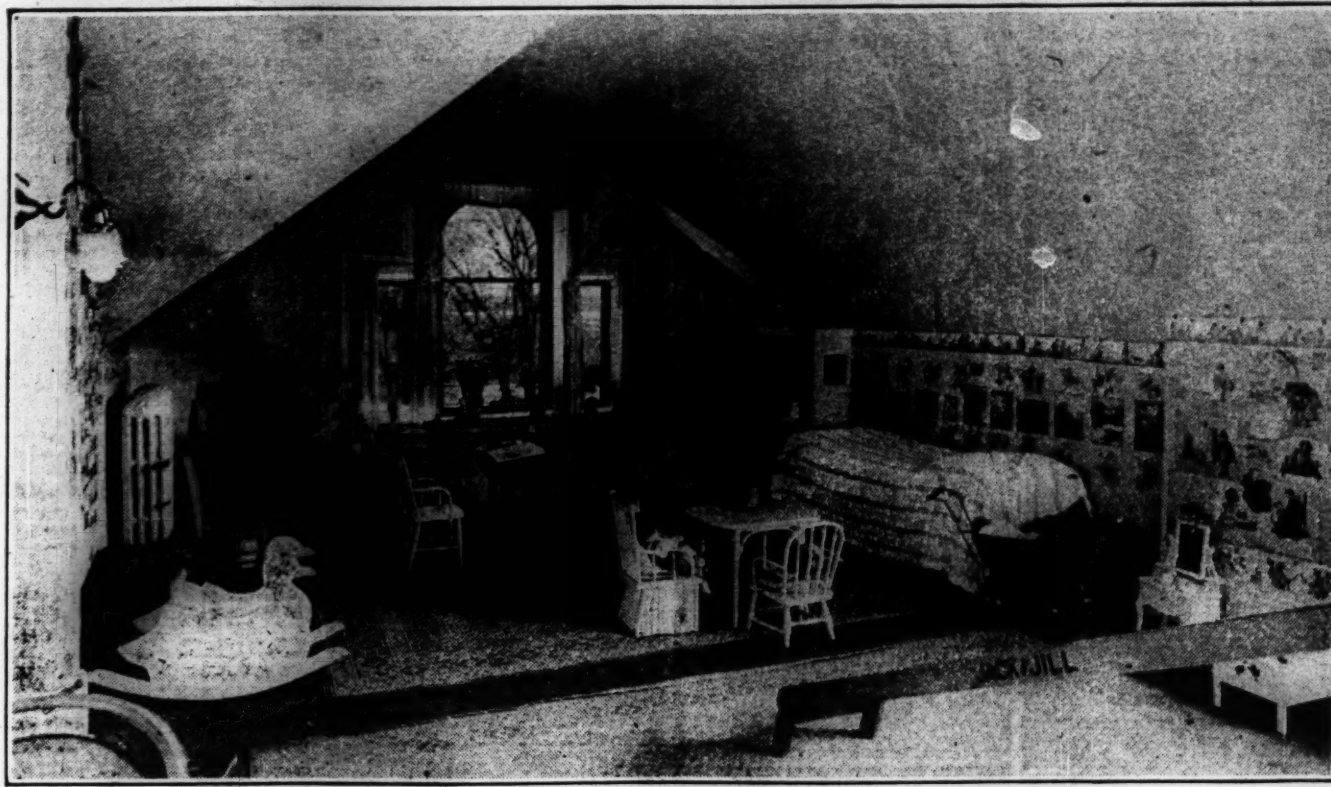
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work calls for accurate measuring and straight seaming rather than skill in sewing, and can be accomplished by anyone who has had experience in covering pillows or making slips for chairs and daybeds. If possible, it is well to examine a custom-made suitcase cover, and often a helpful idea is gained in this way. The cover of home manufacture can easily have conveniences added to suit individual needs. A set of loops through which umbrella, parasol or golf sticks can be run, or a stitched-on pocket with flap for time-tables and the like, are practical and not too difficult additions even for the amateur at such work.

Individual requirements decide what shall be the scheme of interior decorations and the partitioning of space. The lining, chosen to harmonize with the luggage ensemble, should be mounted on a backing of firm texture that will hold the heavy glue used to hold the lining in place. A gathered pocket extending entirely across the inside of the lid is the usual arrangement, with snap fasteners at intervals, distributing the weight and preventing too much sag at any one point. If garments are

Window Conveniences for Hot Weather

SPOTLESS windows and curtains play an important part in the well-kept appearance of a home. In the summer, however, a good breeze through the house is essential to physical comfort. This means open windows, and open windows are hard on curtains, for dust collects on the screens and the wind whips the delicate fabric against them. Fortunately, there are simple means of minimizing these difficulties, and they contribute to the usefulness of both curtains and shades.

Lowering the windows from the top and so letting out the hot air that collects in the upper part of the room is one of the best means of cooling and ventilating the house. It is not as hard on the curtains, either, as opening the window at the bottom, because not so much of the material can be forced out to the outside. The shades, too, are not so noisy, though—and sometimes annoying, too—unless some provision is made to keep them from flopping back and forth when the draft is strong.

Anchoring the Shade

One excellent way to accomplish this when there are full-length screens on the windows is to put two extra pairs of brackets for holding the roller on the inside casements of windows that are to be lowered from the top. One pair should be about eight inches lower on the casement than those at the top, and a second pair about six inches below these. By such means the shade may be adjusted quickly and easily according to the open space desired above, leaving a free opening for the exit of hot air from the room.

Lacking such brackets, the next best device is a small cup hook screwed into the casement in such a position as to meet an eye in one end of the stick at the bottom of the shade, and hold it fast when desired. This eliminates much of the noise, but unless the hook is quite high on the casement, the shade prevents free passage of the air and so retards the cooling of the room.

Dainty Curtains All Summer

One of the greatest conveniences for keeping the curtains clean when windows must be opened at the bottom, is the spring clothespin. Enamelled to match the woodwork in color and fastened to one edge of the casement by an upholstering cord of the same color, it may be made of the same material as the shade, or as ornamental as it is useful. By clamping this on the curtain at the proper place, the materials will be

held away from the opening, allowing free passage of cool air into the room without in any way impairing the freshness or wearing qualities of the curtain. This little device is especially needed in sleeping rooms where fresh air as well as dainty appointments are the rule.

Unless the window screens are kept clean, the first driving rain will force the dirt and dust onto the outside window panes. So one of the secrets of having attractive windows always in keeping the screens clean. This is not difficult if three or four times during the season, according to the amount of dust raised in the locality, the windows are closed and plenty of water from the hose is thrown on the screens previous to washing the windows on the outside. As this is hard on the thin layer of paint on the screens, a good wiping with an oiled cloth after the netting is dry helps to preserve it.

It is as the paint wears off that the wires rust, so an ounce of prevention in the form of painting at least once a year is important if screens are not to be renewed often.

So, they are not only an economy but they also add to the well-kept appearance of the whole house and are much easier on the curtains that will probably blow against them many times before fall comes again.

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"THE SUNSHINE TOWN"

THE MONITOR READER

(Answers to Questions Asked on the Next to the Last Page)

1. \$130,000,000.

2. The Latin pat. "to suffer."

3. Seventy-one.

4. Mercury.

5. State his business. This insures against using the White House as a sounding board for propaganda.

A Nursery Decorated in Part by Elizabeth Anne, Aged 5

ELIZABETH ANNE, aged 5 years, has a lovely, spacious attic room for her nursery, and has had the joy and interest of sharing in decorating its walls and in arranging its furnishings. The parents of this child decided to have the room covered with a plain paper of a neutral tint, so that with the help of her governess, Elizabeth Anne might decorate the walls herself. Many happy days of work followed.

Pictures had to be carefully selected and then grouped so as to form pleasing or educational compositions. A small wall was chosen for a start, and the subject, Childhood, illustrated. A number of Jessie Willcox Smith's charming pictures of children, which had appeared on the covers of a well-known magazine, were cut out, grouped and pasted on. A stencil was then selected to form frames around each group, and backgrounds to each picture were painted in water colors. A stenciled frieze, which Elizabeth Anne had been painting for some weeks, representing familiar figures from nursery rhymes, was pasted along the top of this wall and of the next.

Fruit and Vegetables

For the west wall, a big low one, views from different countries were arranged in symmetrical order, with cut-out pictures of fruit and of autumn foliage, to act as a frame for these views. Some of the fruit and foliage was painted by Elizabeth Anne, and much of the cutting out was also her work.

It was thought a happy plan to have a geography wall. Elizabeth Anne already is deeply interested in her neighboring countries, and by placing on this wall views from every country, and surrounding them by a map of the world, these national scenes are constantly before her eyes as she gains acquaintance with foreign lands. A small boy (another of Jessie Willcox Smith's drawings) studying geography, would it was decided, just complete this group, if placed over the map of the world. Many interesting geography lessons are spent at this wall. Elizabeth

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Home Making

RAYMOND KRESENKY has an article in the August number of *The Author and Journalist*, entitled "Is There Money in Poetry?" in which he asserts that Tommy Tucker sang for his supper and he got his supper, but nowadays the poet is asked to sing just for the sake of singing.

It is true that singing just for the sake of singing may not be a lucrative occupation but we doubt if there are many writers who have made greater contributions to the happiness and satisfaction of living than the writers of poetry.

Two definitions of poetry have come to our attention which seem particularly applicable and helpful to home makers. The first is by Carl Sandburg: "Poetry is the achievement of a synthesis between hyacinths and bluebirds." We do not know the author of the second: "Poetry is the expression of a faith that the converging sides of a pyramid slope to a summit whether we can see it or not."

There are three contributions which poetry makes to daily life in the home. The first is that of fixing in our thought and in the memories of our children things which, without it, might be forgotten.

Historical events of importance or people whose names might have been lost if left to the pages of history have often been made vivid to us through the words of some poet.

In his book, "What Can Literature Do for Me?" C. Alphonso Smith says: "We know and love Scotch history not because we have gone to Burton's or Mackintosh's learned volumes, but because the history of Scotland has come to us in the prose and poetry of Walter Scott and Robert Burns. . . . Longfellow succeeded in making not only characters but events, periods, and peoples live again. There are Acadian children in Louisiana, descendants of the people about whom Longfellow wrote, who know 'Evangeline' by heart before they reach their teens. . . . Paul Revere's Ride leaped at once to a popularity that is still unequalled by any other narrative poem of the Revolutionary War. . . . Paul Revere has ridden better since it was written in 1860 than he ever rode before."

The worth of poetry to many people lies in the ease with which it may become their own. Many useful facts were easily learned because put into a quickly memorized jingle. How many times have we said "Thirty days hath September," etc? If the calendar is changed to consist of 13 months of equal length some one will be sure to give us a

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THE HOME FORUM

Dramatis Personae

THERE was a tap at my door, followed by a languid but determined fluttering of the mop and the duster. I groaned inwardly. Must I explain again that I was never to be disturbed in the morning, that all my mornings were rigidly devoted to the typewriter if not strictly speaking, to the muse? I felt it to be one of the self-evident facts that no amount of obtuseness could conceal. It seemed to me that the very sight of the mysterious machine, the assiduous operator, and the array of pencils and paper should inspire a sort of awe and save me from intrusions of this kind. But not so. The dusting process continued to my very presence; there was a flickering about my feet, my chair, my desk. Fuming within, I kept my place and poise, my dignity demanding that, in the very midst of chaos and upheaval I sat at my work much as I might. I would speak out, yet apprehensive—meek because it is my way, the way of least resistance—and apprehensive lest the timid thoughts that had been slowly gathering should take fright and disappear like a flock of sparrows. As I knew to my sorrow, they have a way of doing so, being shy of noise and interruptions. Alas, they departed in a flash!

"Ah," I cried inwardly to the different intruder, "can you not guess how vastly I prefer dust to interference, how I wish, how I long to be dusty?" But there was no outward response, no hint, no promise of future peace and quiet. I must act, speak, save the mornings yet to come. However, it was the wielder of the mop who broke the silence. "It is Indian summer today," said a pleasant voice, "have you seen the lake?" You must see the lake today. Wishing to appear no less than courteous, I answered with a calm "No" and "Yes" in the proper sequence. But I was becoming more and more volcanic. Here was the intruder turned tempter—crucially indeed! I could see the lake as it had been on the previous day, a glittering sheet of aquamarine stretching to the far horizon with silver gullwings flashing intermittently above it. Gaily, eagerly would I seek it always in my free moments. But how could I explain the wholly incomprehensible fact that I may never see it in the morning except on rare and self-appointed holidays? For me to see the lake in the morning would be a serious breach of discipline, a sort of anarchy fraught with danger and ruin. How could I phrase it within the understanding of the wielder of the mop? But she was gone, leaving me with my shattered morning to be pieced together as best it might.

Promptness, determination, wrath could avail me nothing then. My mood veered from indignation to self-pity and back again. Surely here

was sufficient incentive to arouse a Carlyle to storms and protestations. I was like him a martyr to constant interruptions. I too had cause to stride and rave and tear my hair. Let me but speak out and what a story I could tell. My mood wore itself out at last, the world being none the wiser or sadder or merrier for it. But I am still convinced that there is no escaping these disconcerting interruptions. Wherever I go they are there, as it were, before me. Seclusion is the holy cup I seek in vain. Whatever the price it lies always beyond my attaining. I follow it to my destruction. In the city and in the country the inevitable intruders wait me to appear in never-ending line like the hours of the day. If I should rise up in my wrath, fling a book or two—who can say? But they have often the most ingratiating ways. They are, I devoutly believe, invulnerable. I watch entranced; I would speak out, but cannot. They are gone.

When I choose a modest "third floor back" for my temporary home and study, though I carefully consider it from every angle, I shall find it but a snare and a delusion. Invariably it faces upon the most noisy and intriguing alley in the city. Across from my very windows a charming baby plays in the sun. He is experimenting with syllables all day long. "Da-da-da-da," he cries. It might be language. Why, the darling will be talking tomorrow or perhaps today. It would be sad to miss his first words after sharing so much delightful practice. But the typewriter calls. I deliberately turn away.

"Da-da-da-da," he prattles. "You don't say so," answers the iceman in quaint mother-phrase. "Da-da," says the baby. "Why, then, it's true," replies the iceman with credulity. Oh, iceman, is it not enough for a busy writing woman to have to bear with your clattering horse and lumbering wagon and the putting out of signs and the opening of doors without this added disturbance? If you will appear so surprisingly human, you may tempt me to a sonnet in the modern fashion.

When he has departed with much clatter and his visit almost forgotten, then comes the merry tinkling of the tinker's pushcart bell. If the baby claps his hands audibly I can do no less in my silent way. For is not tinker a name to conjure with? Whether there be scissors to grind and nails to mend, there usually are both, not to mention umbrellas and other sundry—there is a lure about his passing like a shadow from the past. He is far from the green lanes of romance, this tinker in the paved, resounding alley. Where does he live in that quiet dingle will he spend the night? Or does he come over moving? It would seem so as he passes on followed by a shadowy throng—all the merry tinkers that I have known in legend and song and story. George Borrow is there and John Bunyan and St. Dunstan. High company, indeed, for a mere scribbler! How can it be other than disconcerting?

Again there is silence. A sigh for time lost, and—Then most suddenly and startlingly out of the alley ether comes the raucous but somewhat rhythmic cry of the coster. "String beans—cauliflower—cabbage melons—apples—potatoes." Out of the cacophony he soon appears, rather drab and shabby as to garment, his light spring-wagon none too gaudy, his gray Rodinante somewhat better for wishing on than for active service. It would seem. But what a colorful and precious load he bears, this humble servant of Ceres and Pomona! And how gaily he is greeted up and down the alley. The baby's mother will have spinach and carrots and apples. The homesick southern bride will have some sweet potatoes—tomorrow, since there are none today—"Tomorrow, surely—you won't forget me, will you?" And I must hear it all, like a sort of unwilling confessor, or rather like the wedding guest of the mariner's tale. The coster departs to be followed by the rag-man in a clatter of wheels, his cry of "Buy of me, buy of me, buy of me!" and down the alley world. Then come the gaily painted delivery motors, rivaling gypsy vans in their coloring and splendor; and there is much whirling of engines, gossiping of chauffeurs, and clattering of wheels. The Bishop's Polly—two windows down—joins from time to time. At nine o'clock the boys of the Cathedral School, by some strange and mysterious preference, pass en masse before my window. Shakespeare, I am convinced, could have known but little more of the ways of schoolboys than I. Did he perchance ever live in an alley?

In some alleys—for all cities, I find, do not have this symbol of youth and gaiety—there appears from time to time the organ-man. There is no other visitor quite so persuasive as this one. Though I pretend to work on, adamant and indifferent, my thoughts go following after him like the children after the Pied Piper. What mysteries hand organs are! both the machine and the master! Who knows their origin, or anything about them? Where, where does somebody make these curious, fascinating organs? Not in an ordinary commonplace factory, surely. There is a touch of fairy about them though they render but blatant modern airs. And who decides what they shall play? Some fine day I must start out to learn these deep secrets. And where lives the organ-man? Where does he spend his winters, being no myth but hearty, hungering humanity? That I must learn also. One day I left my work and peeped slyly through my curtains to find an organ-man at all, but perhaps his daughter—a shy maid who should have been in the schoolroom but instead, was grinding out "Lucia" in my alley. In her dark shawl she might have been the little match girl of Andersen's pathetic tale. Sweet, shy intruder. My heart follows still.

ARTISTS like Whistler and C. J. Holmes have shown us that the sun glides the factory shafts no less than the poplar tree. A power station may not be a pleasant place for a picnic, but nevertheless it is just as much the playground of the four winds as a woodland, while the coaly river offers as much sport for the sea-gulls as the surf-sprayed coasts of a rock-bound island.

In this drawing by Miss I. M. Cameron, it informs us at the outset, very decisively, that a coal and steel subject requires "coal and steel" handling, when, let it be noted, it is the material structure which she desires to express; it is a very different matter when a building becomes part of a pattern in an atmospheric veil, as it so often appeared to Whistler or Monet. Miss Cameron's lines are denned with determination; here, where bricks and girders are concerned, is no place for the timid and tentative; leave these for the gossamer gown, frail flowers, the delicate undulations of the human form and such like. We are told in the plainest of language that heaps of coal follow the form of pyramids or hills; that chimneys have the same solidity as tree trunks and that even smoke must have volume. At the first glance the solid blacks on the chimney shafts seem too staring, but it is no mistake when we realize how staring such a group would appear when actually

seen against a luminous sky; in fact, it would be the first feature to catch the eye, as it does in this drawing.

Miss Cameron decided that the essentials of her subject could be expressed in three simple tones—dark, half-tone and light, and, without diverging from these, she is completely successful. No doubt certain omissions may offend the engineer or architect, but then Miss Cameron is an artist with the license to select. Whatever else may be said of this drawing, no amount of labor could express more of the activity of the scene. The smoke is whirling on the wind and the hoisterous water is merrily splashing against the barges



A Power Station. From a Pen and Ink Drawing by Miss I. M. Cameron.

"And Galahad Swore the Vow"

"One rides upon the high and holy quest," Before the lifted gate the warder cries, "Young Galahad with the morning in his eyes." With meekness like a pearl upon his breast He faces forth, a knight at heaven's behest. Far-famed and fair against the waking skies, The towered heights of Camelot uprise! For him no shamed rest, nor jagged rest, But Christian virtue, and himself he seeks. Well pleased with travel and well pleased with song: Till Arthur bids him home, and looks with pride Upon his face all innocent of wrong. And in the open court the little cries, "Young Galahad with the morning in his eyes."

DOROTHY THODY.

The Books Go West!

One day in midwinter Papa came home from the office in a blustery snowstorm, and said, "We're going West! Not another winter in this climate." And by the positive way in which he said it we knew this time it was true. . . .

It was one of the long dreams, coming down to us, I think, from our great-grandfather, George Shannon, who was the boy explorer of the Lewis and Clark expedition; that romantic dream of "the West." A dream fed by stories told us in the long summer twilight. For we had a grandmother—his daughter—who came to spend the summers with us, those days, for her stories came in the blue haze of a summer evening in Missouri, on the old Colonial porch, and while watching the fireflies snap their little glow lanterns on and off in the blue grass everywhere, listen to her stories of her father, stories he had told her when she was a little girl, about the first great trek out through the old Oregon country. I think she must have been living in a dream world of her own, those days, for her stories came in pictures, and wondrous colors, all purple and blue and gold, till the whole vast Oregon country lay before me as a land of purple mountains all mystery filled, deep and dark, and sombre, and wide away plains that rolled on endlessly, with a solitary rider, maybe, seen off against the far horizon. It was all colour and beauty and romance. The mad, tumbling mountain torrents were real things to me, and the great Columbia River, with its bold, rocky shore, with wild, white swans flying high above it, and sculptured blue herons along its banks or perched on floating pieces of debris. . . .

And I could always see the little band of explorers pushing their way on and on through wilderness lands, and always I could see my great-grandfather—only sixteen—Irish, impetuous, dashing into things. . . . And there was a book giving an account of himself just the same. . . . And so we lived the old trek all over again under Grandmother's magic telling, following the ragged band of explorers through to the Pacific Ocean, and seeing them build there the salt car for boiling out sea water. It was especially vivid, some way, that old salt car. And maybe it's still there. Grandmother would say, "And maybe your children will go out to the Pacific Coast some day and see it with your very own eyes." . . .

"Charter a car," Papa wrote, "and ship everything, for it will be pioneering out here. So all the furniture went, even the desk of cherry wood that had been Great-grandfather's, and the bookcase that

had been Great-grandfather's; and all the books—stacks and stacks of books, boxes and barrels of books, books in which the s's were all f's, yellowed and brown-streaked and the leaves tattered from being squeezed into their places on shelves for so many generations; and on the fly leaves inscriptions in old-fashioned, stately writing. They smelled musty and queer. I couldn't see why Mamma wanted them to go, but she did. It seemed the book packing would never be done, for Mamma would open a book, linger over the inscription, browse through it, then close it with a sigh, only to open another and browse some more. Mamma's passion was books. She had always wanted to be an archaeologist—she would almost lose her breath over an account of some new discovery of remains of an earlier civilization found on and off in the blue grass everywhere, listen to her stories of her father, stories he had told her when she was a little girl, about the first great trek out through the old Oregon country. I think she must have been living in a dream world of her own, those days, for her stories came in pictures, and wondrous colors, all purple and blue and gold, till the whole vast Oregon country lay before me as a land of purple mountains all mystery filled, deep and dark, and sombre, and wide away plains that rolled on endlessly, with a solitary rider, maybe, seen off against the far horizon. It was all colour and beauty and romance. The mad, tumbling mountain torrents were real things to me, and the great Columbia River, with its bold, rocky shore, with wild, white swans flying high above it, and sculptured blue herons along its banks or perched on floating pieces of debris. . . .

Papa, too, had especially mentioned books. "Bring them all, even the children's," he had written; so we gathered up from playhouse and grape arbour and attic all our precious books; all the old bound volumes of St. Nicholas which we had had from the very first issue. . . . Not a book was left. . . .

JOHN MONROE, in "The World I Saw."

Evensong

Come, let us tell it over, Each to each by the fireside, How that earth has been a swift adventure for us. And the watches of the day as a gay song and a right song, And now the traveller wind has found a bed, And the sheep crowd under the thorn. Good was the day and our travelling. And now there is evensong to sing. Night, and along the valleys Watch the eyes of the homesteads. The dark hills are very still and still are the stars. Patiently under the ploughlands the wheat moves and the barley.

The secret hour of love is upon the sky, And our thought in praise is aflame. Sing evensong as well we may For our travel upon this Sabbath day. JOHN DRINKWATER, Poems, 1908.

History and Doctor Johnson

He had no opinion of history. Once, when Charles James Fox insisted on talking to him of the Catilinarian conspiracy, he "withdrew his attention and thought about Tom Thumb." The study of history, he argued, was not a valuable study, for we "know nothing but a few facts and dates." "The colouring was conjectural," he added.

It is the opinion of Boswell that he made this remark primarily to annoy Gibbon, who happened to be present. Whether that was his motive or not, the remark raises a very interesting and debatable point. History, it has been said, is philosophy teaching by example, and the only trouble seems to be that, if you select your examples with a little skill, there is no limit to the philosophies which can use history to bolster themselves up. . . .

I think that on the whole history did more harm in Johnson's day than it does in this. It had not then been found out. In the eighteenth century you might say, "History teaches us," and then pretend that all history was but an extended example of some pet little tad of your own. If only you wrote well enough you might even be believed. And the period of history to which Johnson particularly objected was that of republican Rome, to which it was then the fashion to appeal for fantastic examples of civic excellence. "I know not," he wrote, "why anyone but a schoolboy in his declamation should whine over the commonwealth of Rome."

The collapse of the too large hopes of the French Revolution and the ebb and flows in the fashions of history have made us a little more sceptical than was the generation of Johnson, though not nearly sceptical enough. History can to-day teach us at least one great lesson. We learn from history that there is very little to be learnt from history. We learn from it also, if we are wise, a decent scepticism concerning political panaceas. There has never been a Golden Age. . . . For, under any constitution, power must be put into the hands of men; and men abuse power.

All these things Johnson knew very well. He knew them so well that he did not need history to teach them to him. And his objection, I fancy, was not really so much to history as to historians. He knew that human nature did not change. He objected to the historians who told him that it did. "All history," it has been said, "is a history of one's own century." Johnson was doubtless ignorant of the accidents of the past, of what his men were like, he had far too keen a sense to be willing to spend much time in learning what the present said about them. He was only too ready to study "modem life." It was only that small part that "kings or lords can cause or cure" which he found tedious. More, almost than any other person, was the type of the normal man. The normal man does not take kindly to history. His objection to it is that it does not mention him. CHRISTOPHER HOLLIS, in "Dr. Johnson."

I Know a Bird

I know a bird that sings at twilight, Sings, oh, sweet! when dusk is falling. Sings from the shadowy deep green cover of the forest, and the over-tall dark cliff to the southward. I know the song of a bird. Always the sun is sloping westward (Cooler the air on the cool blue water). Over the river silvery singing. High, singing low, singing clear, singing sweetly. Comes the song of a bird.

I know a bird that sings when the clover sweeter smells from the dew's moist falling. Perfume and melody softly calling. Plainly calling over the water. The good night song of a bird.

ERICA SELFRIDGE.

On the Arabian Sea

To our right were the other-colored mountains of Baluchistan, almost invisible against the clear sky, like the shadows of an even greater range behind them. Although my memory of charts told me that we could have saved time by cutting directly across the Arabian Sea to Sohar, the helmsman laid his course within sight of those pale mountains, to be prepared to run in, I thought, in case a shimal blew up. . . .

Thus we were following an ancient route, the same that the ships of Nearchus had taken after the conquest of India; the same over which countless thousands of richly laden vessels had traveled to Bagdad in the days of the Caliphs. The ships of Cyrus and Pahlavi had skirted these mountains; perhaps Sinbad, himself, had taken refuge beneath the calm of their barren peaks. I followed in the shadows of the great, yet only the encompassing majesty of sea and mountains gave cause for exultation. A school of marvelous spouting whales frolicked to the south, their course always betrayed by the glinting flocks of sea-birds that followed them. We passed over ocean that was . . . made red by swarms of almost imperceptible protozoan forms, like peridinium, that floated in clouds beneath the surface. We came upon great yellow turtles swimming with their heads above water. Once, a huge fellow, covered with barnacles and seaweed, swam directly toward us. Three yards from the bow he began to sink; and from the high after-deck I could see him sinking through the clear green water until he was no larger than a twenty-dollar gold piece.

On the fourth day from Karachi the wind calmed down to such an extent that we scarcely moved. We must have been over a reef, for the bottom of the sea was spotted with huge white and black patches that looked to be sand and gigantic marine growths. Schools of bright fishes swam beneath us, and occasionally a large fish, like a grouper, would dash among them like a grumpy old man looking for something. From "The Great Horn Spoon," by EUGENE WRIGHT.

"Owe no man anything"

WRITTEN FOR THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR.

IN AN address delivered September 25, 1928, before the National Business Conference convened at Wellesley Hills, Massachusetts, Roger W. Babson is reported to have made this statement: "We are today, as a people, living right up to the neck of our incomes. A good many people, as a result of the installment system, are even spending their income before it is earned."

These words from this expert financier are worth pondering. They may explain to some extent the curious fact that in this favored land and in these times of perhaps unexampled prosperity, the worries of living do not seem to diminish and the happiness of the individual still seems difficult to secure. In the race for more and still more material possessions, many have left behind the simple joys and true contentment which alone spell happiness.

Liberal expenditures by those who possess large incomes make for the general welfare by turning the wheels of trade; but the regrettable feature, as pointed out by Mr. Babson, is the mortgaging of income by people of moderate means to buy luxuries which only the rich can easily afford; and the result is that many are constantly living in debt.

That the worldly-minded should follow this course is not surprising, but the earnest Christian can be so quick into no such mistake. He knows that happiness lies not in material possessions, but in spiritual consciousness; therefore he is not tempted as are others. He has accepted the teaching that his needs are supplied by a loving Father, and that he therefore cannot want "any good thing." He finds it impossible to believe that God, of whom the Bible says that "the mountains and hills are his," "the sea is his, and he made it," and "in his hand are the deep places of the earth," should require him to depend upon or borrow from his neighbor, since in reality both are equally recipients of good from the same divine source. In the face of so much that is set forth in the Bible concerning the nature and character of God, the Christian cannot

not believe that the heavenly Father has any favorites among His children; that if a certain set of circumstances were required to make those children happy and useful, He would place those circumstances within reach of some but not of others. He not only believes, but knows, the unfailing rule of life to be that given by Jesus, "Seek ye first the kingdom of God, and His righteousness; and all these things shall be added unto you."

What does the Christian say, then, to the argument which urges debt in order to follow custom or gain luxuries? He declines to be enslaved. He distinguishes between wants and needs, assured that since nothing can be unknown to God, these latter are already supplied. He controls his vain ambitions, and studies more and more how to bring every thought into obedience to Christ. Thus he easily resists the temptation to burden himself with debt incurred by luxury.

The most casual study of the lives of Jesus and his immediate followers reveals that they demonstrated dominion over materiality, and while in no sense ascetics, were entirely unshackled by the customs of their times. The same brave spirit which declared, "These hands have mislaid unto my necessities," wrote also, "Owe no man any thing, but to love one another."

No one could set a clearer example in this matter than the Discoverer and Founder of Christian Science, Mary Baker Eddy. It is related of her by those who were close to her in the early days after her great discovery, that she practiced the most careful economy in order to live within her small income. Poverty was only one of the difficulties she was compelled to face in order to be less others with the truth which had been revealed to her. She put into practice the rule given by Jesus, already quoted, and found that necessary material things were indeed "added."

For the guidance of her followers, Mrs. Eddy wrote thus plainly in an article to be found in her book entitled "The First Church of Christ, Scientist, and Miscellany" (p. 114): "Christian Science teaches: Owe no man; be temperate; abstain from all such things as are evil; be honest, just, and pure; cast out evil and heal the sick; in short, Do unto others as ye would have others do to you." And for the encouragement of all remains this statement in her textbook of Christian Science, "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" (p. 7): "God is not influenced by man. The 'divine ear' is not an auditory nerve. It is the all-hearing and all-knowing Mind, to whom each need of man is always known and by whom it will be supplied."

Cotton Mather At Harvard—1678

In 1680, before Cotton Mather had taken his second degree, a Dutch scholar described Harvard thus: "Cambridge . . . is not a large village and the houses stand very far apart. The college building is the most conspicuous among them. We went to it, expecting to see something unusual, as it is the only college, or would-be academy of the Protestants in all America, but we found ourselves mistaken. In approaching the house we neither heard nor saw anything mentionable; but going to the other side of the building, we heard noise enough in an upper room to lead my comrade to say, 'I believe they are engaged in disputation.' We entered and went upstairs. . . . We found there eight or ten young fellows sitting around. . . . We excused ourselves that we could speak English only a little. . . . However, we spoke as well as we could. We inquired how many professors there were, and they replied, not one. We asked how many students there were. They said at first, thirty, and then came down to twenty. They showed us a list of names there are probably not ten. (Actually there were just thirty, of whom about half, including Cotton Mather, were graduate students.) They knew hardly a word of Latin, not one of them, so that my comrade could not converse with them. They showed us a list of names there are probably not ten. (Actually there were just thirty, of whom about half, including Cotton Mather, were graduate students.) They knew hardly a word of Latin, not one of them, so that my comrade could not converse with them. They showed us a list of names there are probably not ten. (Actually there were just thirty, of whom about half, including Cotton Mather, were graduate students.) They knew hardly a word of Latin, not one of them, so that my comrade could not converse with them. They showed us a list of names there are probably not ten. 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HOTELS AND RESORTS

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The Hotel Sheraton, because of its unusual location in the exclusive Back Bay residential district, on the banks of the Charles River, away from noisy traffic yet convenient to the business and shopping centers, becomes more than a hotel—more than a charming and unique place to live—it becomes, in fact, a mode of living.

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Hotels LENOX and BRUNSWICK

L. C. PRIOR

President and Managing Director

Night Air Routes
Extended in Europe

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
MUNICH—By 1931 Munich expects to be included in the network of night air routes planned by the German Luft Hansa.

So far air travel across the continent of Europe is almost exclusively by day, thus preventing any real saving of time in long-distance flights because of interruption at night, for instance, when flying London-Berlin-Munich or Amsterdam-Berlin-Vienna, or from the Scandinavian countries to the south of Europe.

After years of successful experience in night flights from Berlin to Hanover and Berlin to Königsberg, the Luft Hansa will extend their night routes to Hanover-Essen-Cologne and to Berlin-Halle-Leipzig-Munich, as links in uninterrupted airway service across Europe from north to south and west to east. Searchlights on iron masts, visible at a distance of about 40 miles, light and color signals, emergency air ports, and radio stations will be provided along the routes.

The nightly air service Munich-Nuremberg-Frankfurt on Main-Basel and Munich to Vienna will, it is expected, be started next year. The cooperation of the French, Belgian, Dutch and English airways is already assured for connection on the frontiers.

WORLD ORANGE ORDER
REPORTS EXPANSION

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
GLASGOW—About 200 delegates from throughout the world attended the triennial conference of the Imperial Grand Orange Council held here. Maj. Richard Rigg, Imperial grand president, said in his opening address that the Orange Order was extending and deepening its hold upon the various countries in which it was established.

Establishment of an Orange Lodge of Cuba, the first to be set up in Latin America was reported. The Orange Order, Major Rigg maintained, knew nothing of political distinctions. They sank party politics in an effort to work for the state.

The VENDOME
Outlooks
From the windows of this superbly located hotel one surveys the entire length of Commonwealth Avenue—sees the gleaming Charles River—the famous Public Gardens—and overlooks the fashionable Back Bay district.
A pleasing hotel for transient and resident guests.
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New York Representatives:
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Commonwealth Ave. at Dartmouth St.
BOSTON

The Beaconsfield
Brookline (Boston), Mass.
"The Hotel with the Home Atmosphere"
Catering to the highest class of permanent and transient guests. Select American Plan Dining Room. Attractive rooms and suites, available for a long or short period.
New Fireproof Garage
GILMAN M. LUDGEE, Manager

Timber Agreement
Canceled in Poland

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
WARSAW—After long negotiations the disputed question between the British and European Timber Trust and the Polish Government has been settled.

The agreement has been canceled, and Poland pays £375,000 to the company. In return the company resigns all claims on the treasury on account of the cancellation of the agreement before the expiration of the term of ten years. At the same time it hands over all the objects in its possession necessary for the exploitation of the forests, such as railways, trucks, stock, etc.

The Government also raises the embargo on timber which it had placed on the company's goods, as the latter had failed to pay the installments agreed upon. Both sides are said to have come out financially more or less equal.

TURKS IN SYRIA URGE
PARTIAL ANNEXATION

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
BEIRUT—Turkish patriots in the districts of Antioch and Alexandretta, now forming part of Syria, are urging, in a petition which will eventually be submitted to the League of Nations, that the region be included within Turkey.

Alexandretta and its environs is populated by Turks, and the French mandatory authorities recognized the Turkish language as official in this area.

Greater Boston

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5TH AVENUE AT CENTRAL PARK
NEW YORK
FRED STERRY, PRESIDENT
JOHN D. OWEN, MANAGER

The SAVOY-PLAZA
FIFTH AVENUE 500 AND 500 STS.
NEW YORK
HENRY A. ROSE, GENERAL MANAGER

The COPLEY-PLAZA
ARTHUR L. RACE, COPLEY SQUARE
MANAGING DIRECTOR, BOSTON

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Unobstructed view of Charles River Basin and Back Bay Park.
Offers attractive rooms and apartments at special summer rates from June 1st to October 1st.
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Cliff Hotel and Cottages
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On the ocean front and historic South Shore.
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30 Bay State Road
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A modern apartment hotel. Furnished and unfurnished suites of one to four rooms with all conveniences, including dining alcove, kitchenette, electric refrigerator. Restaurant. Special rates for Summer occupancy. Reservations for the Fall and Winter now being made.
Telephone BACK Bay 4500

HOTEL MINERVA

(Opp. Christian Science Church)
214 Huntington Ave., Boston
Modern, homelike, comfortable and convenient. Single, with bath, \$2.50 to \$3.50. Double, \$4. \$5. Special weekly rates.
CAFÉ of Recognized Excellence
Also CAFETERIA
The best of the kind, connected.
H. C. DEMETER

Hotel Canterbury

14 CHARLESGATE WEST
BOSTON, MASS.
Splendid location overlooking Fenway. One block from Commonwealth Ave. Easy walking distance to Christian Science church.

Riverbank Court Hotel

Cambridge End of Harvard Bridge
An Unique Hotel for Tourists
Always cool and comfortable, 10 minutes from Boston Shopping and Theatre districts. At the gateway of the Northern Artery to points North, and easy access to the South Shore and Cape Cod by direct boulevards.
Garage. Ample Parking Space
WILLIAM W. DAVIS, Manager
Tel. 2885 University

HOTEL HUNTINGTON

307 HUNTINGTON AVE.
Opp. New England Conservatory of Music
Every Room has Private Bath
Single \$2.50-\$3.50 Double \$3.50-\$4.50
From \$14 Weekly
Write for folder showing map
About a block from Christian Science church
J. E. GOUDENOUCH ELWIN S. MAYO

HOTEL PURITAN
390 Commonwealth Ave.
The Distinctive Boston House
A quiet, charming, homelike hotel for permanent or transient guests.
Furnished apartments from one to four rooms, bath and reception hall, now being leased for the coming winter season or for the year.
Excellent cuisine. Reasonable rates.
Within easy walking distance of Christian Science Church.
C. S. Andrews, Mgr. Kenmore 1480

Hotel Lincolnshire

20 Charles Street, Boston
Next to Corner of Beacon Street
Transient and Residential
Delightfully located, adjacent to all essential conveniences, shops, theaters, Public Garden, Common, and Charles River Esplanade.
A new hotel, quiet and refined. Favored by women traveling with-out escort. Restaurant of the highest standard with service à la carte and table d'hôte. Rates are moderate.
Descriptive Booklet on Request
WILLIAM S. O'BRIEN, President

Brandon Hall

1501 BEACON STREET
One of Brookline's finest residential hotels
1, 2, and 3-ROOM SUITES
Furnished and Unfurnished
A. LaRoe-Race—Ownership Management

Hotel Bellevue

Beacon Street
Near large modern garage.
Rooms with bath, \$2.50 up.
BOSTON

Massachusetts

Plymouth Rock House

PLYMOUTH, MASS.
Situated on one of the most historical spots in New England, overlooking Plymouth Rock and Bay. Bath or running water in every room. Open all year round.
CLARK & SAMPSON

Hotel Richmond

NORTH ADAMS, MASS.
Most Beautiful Time of Year in the Berkshire Hills
An Ideal Week-End Trip
J. F. WALKER, Manager

Hotel Tudor

NAHANT, MASS.
Offers to lovers of the Ocean many unusual advantages.
REFINED CLIENTELE
Now Open for Forty-Third Season
Reasonable Rates.
Same Management. A. CATTO

THE Russell House

LEXINGTON, MASS.
Tel. Lex. 0641
Dine amid unique charm and traditional interest. A Notable Collection of Antiques

New Hampshire

HIRLEY HILL HOUSE
PEND EPTEMBER
EERING
PLENDID
CENERY
TEAM HEAT
SHIRLEY HILL, N. H. P. G. Manchester, N. H.
24 miles from Concord, N. H.
60 miles from Boston, Mass.
Delightfully situated on a 200-acre farm, six miles outside of Manchester.
A comfortable house with a comfortable rate—\$8 to \$12 per day; \$25 to \$40 per week.
Open to October 1.
Two Golf Courses at Manchester
Phone Grafton 8007 S. M. Johnson

Vraimont Cottages

TAMWORTH, N. H.
Beautiful Location—Modern Conveniences. Select Patronage—Good Table.
Center from which any point of interest in the Mountain or Lake District can be visited in a day's drive.
Auto trips at low cost. Booklet.
Please Mention
The Christian Science Monitor

INDIAN CAVE LODGE

and COTTAGES
LAKE SUNAPEE, N. H.
Every Water Sport—Golf nearby
Orchestra, Concerts, Dancing
Rooms With and Without Bath
Accommodates 120 Steam Heat
40 Rooms with Bath
Herbert Brewster, Prop.

CONCORD, New Hampshire

Eagle Hotel

75 miles from Boston
100 miles from White Mountains
LAKE SUNAPEE, N. H.
Equipped for service, comfort and pleasure. Orchestra, Concerts, Dancing. Golf nearby by Tenna. All Water Sports.
SPECIAL SEPTEMBER RATES
Herbert Brewster

Burkehaven Hotel

Equipped for service, comfort and pleasure. Orchestra, Concerts, Dancing. Golf nearby by Tenna. All Water Sports.
SPECIAL SEPTEMBER RATES
Herbert Brewster

Maine

BAR HARBOR, ME.

The Only Hotel on the Waterfront
Newport House
and
Cottages
200 Rooms American Plan
THOS. P. JONES, Prop. & Mgr.

Green Gables INN and CABINS

CAPE ELIZABETH, ME.
A secluded spot by the sea. Open all year. Only seven miles from Portland. Beautiful grounds, broad ocean view. Private bathing beach. Tennis, boating, canoeing. Always good fishing. Golf privileges. A place for a vacation, quiet and refined. Rooms with or without bath. Cabins accommodate two to ten persons. All are equipped with De Luce beds, private baths, hot and cold Boggs water, electric lights, etc. Booklet.
G. T. SWETT, Mgr.

Kennebunkport Inn

KENNEBUNKPORT, MAINE
Now Open for the Season
With Forty Rooms furnished in Modern Style, 16 with Private Bath. We aim to maintain a Home-like Atmosphere. Our Dining Room Service Provides the Best Food. For Rates Write or Telephone to the Inn, 506.
J. L. HACKENBERG, Manager

The Falmouth Hotel, Inc.

Harry I. Bridges, Manager
EUROPEAN PLAN
1 Minute from Monument Square
212-214 Middle Street
A Down Town Hotel, Portland, Maine
Excellent Cuisine, Comfort
Home Atmosphere and Reasonable Rates

September in Maine

Is a Most Beautiful Month
We can accommodate a few more guests during the month to whom we offer an excellent table, neat, clean rooms, and a harmonious atmosphere. For reservations Tel. Ark. 0623-M or write to
Pollyanna Lodge
FIVE ISLANDS, ME.

Vermont

Worthy Inn

MANCHESTER-IN-THE-MOUNTAINS, VT.
Ideal week-end and vacation spot in beautiful New England village in Green Mountains, 1000 ft. elevation. Scenic scenery. Inn quaint, homelike with every modern convenience. 100 large airy rooms, 50 baths. 2 famous 18-hole golf courses, tennis, saddle horses. Fine orchestra. Dancing.
Ask for Illustrated Booklet and Rates
Frank Webster, Mgr. Jas. T. Brown, Prop.
Same management as Hotel Worthy, Springfield, Mass.

Connecticut

The STRATFIELD HOTEL BRIDGEPORT

525 Rooms with Bath...
Modern fireproof garage...
Superior dining rooms...
A modern cafeteria.

New Jersey

OCEAN CITY
"AMERICA'S GREATEST FAMILY RESORT"
with the "WORLD'S FIRST BOARDWALK"
For Booklet and Information Write
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City Hall
Ocean City
N. J.

OCEAN CITY

Hotel Location
FLANDERS Boardwalk & 11th St.
LINCOLN 9th St. & Wesley Ave.
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BRIGHTON 7th St. & Wesley Ave.
STRAND 9th St. & Wesley Ave.
SOUTHERN 5th St. & Ocean Ave.
DISCAYNE Boardwalk & Delany Place
BREAKERS 6th St. & Wesley Ave.
FLEETWOOD 720 Ocean Ave.
SCARBOROUGH 8th St. & Ocean Ave.
LA MONTE 410 Atlantic Ave.
VERNON HALL 1116 Wesley Ave.
WHITEHALL 710 Ocean Ave.

Ocean Hotel

ASBURY PARK, N. J.
Distinctive and Superior
A Modern Hotel—At Moderate Rates
AMERICAN and EUROPEAN CAP. 400
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MORTON

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.
250 Rooms—Renowned for Real Hospitality and Good Food
TWO CONCERTS DAILY
Tune in with us through WPG
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Atlantic City
The Pre-eminent Hotel Achievement

Craig Hall

ATLANTIC CITY
The hotel with the largest ROOF GARDEN overlooking the sea. Indoors: high ceilings and over-size windows invite the SUN and AIR. Attractive public rooms, good food, pleasant people and a feeling of home.
What more could you want on a vacation?

Guest House

High-Class Environment
110 N. North Carolina Ave.
ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.
Second house from a Christian Science church
Management of H. G. & A. G. Rawley
Formerly of Keller's Restaurant

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The Dodge Hotel

WASHINGTON, D. C.
A new name for the Grace Dodge Hotel—but no change in ownership, policies and management—or the hospitality that awaits you.
A Hotel for Every Member of the Family

WINSTON HOTEL

WASHINGTON, D. C.
Opposite U. S. Capitol and to the beautiful grounds of the U. S. Supreme Court
Near all points of interest
Ample Parking Space

Burlington Hotel

WASHINGTON, D. C.
Five Minutes' Walk to Everything
For a day or a month you find the comfort of a home and the perfect service of a modern hotel of 240 rooms. Appetizing food, beds for restful sleep; a soloist orchestra; minimum rate with bath, \$5.

Hotel Continental

WASHINGTON, D. C.
Opposite Union Station
Headquarters for New England Tourists
250 Rooms, Bath Connecting
Rates, Single \$2 to \$4; Double \$3 to \$7
European Plan
Please mention The Christian Science Monitor

Minnesota

LOWRY
STATS OPERATED
Fourth and Wabasha Sts.
ST. PAUL, MINN.
Centrally Located

Michigan

Detroit-Leland Hotel

Bagley at Cass
Much larger rooms... an inward spirit of hospitality... unsurpassed standards of service... a cuisine that approximates perfection, have, within a year of its establishment, gained for the new Detroit-Leland Hotel an enviable national and international reputation.

HOTEL HAYES

JACKSON, MICHIGAN
U. S. Route 12 and 127
200 Rooms 200 Baths
Direct route between Detroit and Chicago.
HOTEL HAYES CO.
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HOUSTON HOSPITALITY

In HOUSTON
The BEN MILAN
250 rooms—250 baths
In HOUSTON
The SAM HOUSTON
200 rooms—200 baths
In BEAUMONT
The LA SALLE
250 rooms—250 baths
Operation of
O'LEARY, MICKELSON & HALL

The Warwick

Houston, Texas
"The South's Finest Apartment Hotel"
Rooms, suites, apartments, facing beautiful Hermann Park with its Municipal Golf Course. Transient rates \$2.00 per day and up.

Oasis Hotel

EL PASO, TEXAS
Quiet, homelike, restful. 3 minutes' walk to shops, churches and parks.
711 N. OREGON STREET

Louisiana

The St. Charles

Entirely rehabilitated. Favored by the discriminating traveler.
ALFRED A. AMER & CO., Ltd.
NEW ORLEANS

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NEW ORLEANS
FRIENDLY HOTELS

To Our Readers

Travel Advertisers welcome a letter of appreciation from our readers who patronize railway and steamship lines advertised in The Christian Science Monitor.

St. Louis

Going to St. Louis?

New Hotel Jefferson
Sep. 15-17
See page 13-17

Chicago

HOTEL ST. CLAIR
Two delightful hotels for people of discriminating taste. Just five minutes' walk to Loop, social and business centers. Every comfort and convenience—dining rooms, barber shops, beauty parlors and other hotel service features.
Rates: \$2.50 and up, single; \$4.00 and up, double.
Free garage accommodations to transient tourists and apartment guests at the St. Clair. No increase in rates.
James A. Hart
Managing Director
Telephone Register 4400
HOTEL EASTGATE
On Ontario Street at St. Clair

Hotel Pearson

190 E. Pearson St.
CHICAGO
3 blocks from Lake
A distinctive residential and transient hotel. Five minutes north of the Loop, in a neighborhood of quiet refinement. All rooms with private bath.
Rates \$3.50 per day up
SPECIAL PERMANENT RATES

Glen Eden Hotel

"A HOTEL TRULY A HOME"
Appealing to those desiring Quiet and Refinement. Residential-transient; single and double rooms; dining room; moderate rates; excellent transportation; near Christian Science church.
5130 Dorchester Avenue Fairfax 7700
CHICAGO

Illinois

KARCHER HOTEL

WAUKEGAN, ILLINOIS
150 Modern Rooms
The Beacon Light will guide you at night.
Rates: Single \$2.00 to \$3.50
Double \$3.00 to \$5.00
Centrally located opposite Court House

Hotel Oak Manor

211 NORTH OAK PARK AVENUE
OAK PARK, ILLINOIS
West of Chicago Loop Family
30 Minutes' Drive Rates
Across the Street from a Christian Science church

Pennsylvania

The BENJAMIN FRANKLIN

Chestnut Street at Ninth
PHILADELPHIA
Where guests are assured hospitality worthy of Philadelphia's notable traditions. 1200 Rooms, each with bath. Garage facilities.
Horace Leland Wiggins.
Rates Commence at \$4

FIREPROOF CONSTRUCTION

Hotel Lorraine

(Six Blocks North From City Hall)
Broad Street at Fairmount Avenue
PHILADELPHIA
300 Outside rooms. Reduced rates for children. Rooms with running water. \$2.50. Private bath \$3.00. Restaurant, Cafeteria.
Philadelphia's New Hotel
THE "Not Morris" HOTEL
17th and Arch Streets and the Parkway
Centrally located and convenient to all railroad stations. All rooms outside and with baths. Radio reception in every room. Moderate prices. Garage accommodations.

THE Hotel Belgravia

1811-17 CHESTNUT STREET
PHILADELPHIA, PA.
An Atmosphere of Comfort and Refinement
AMERICAN and EUROPEAN PLAN

St. Louis

Going to St. Louis?

New Hotel Jefferson
Sep. 15-17
See page 13-17

Travel

WINDERMERE HOTEL

VICTORIA, B. C.
Courtney Street, near Douglas

Central Location yet Quiet and Comfortable
Good Meals and very Moderate Rates.
Generous accommodation. Large dining room, lounge, lobby, sun room, etc. Magnificent view of sea and mountains. Comfortable rooms.

MODERNIZED—REMODELED
Only hotel overlooking Falls and
Rapids. Baths, showers, run-
ning water, steam heat,
excellent beds,
phones

CATARACT HOUSE
NIAGARA FALLS, N. Y.

**SUPERIOR
DINING Room**
Service a la carte
and table d'hôte.
Room rates, \$1.50 up
Accommodation for 700.
LAWRENCE J. WHITE, Mgr.

THE CAMLIN HOTEL
Reflecting the Charm
of the Charmed Land
SEATTLE

FRESNO, CALIFORNIA
Modern. Centrally Located.
Rooms with Bath \$1.50 up.

a hotel or resort adver-
ages, or answer a travel

McCadden Hotel
1720 McCadden Place
HOLLYWOOD, CALIF.
In the Center of the Theatrical District
Rates \$2 to \$4 per day
MAE BLUME, Manager GRanite 218

Or at any office of the
North German Lloyd or
Nippon Yusen Kaisha
or any authorized steamship agency

ENJOYMENT TOURS

LIQUID-AMERICA

by steamer

ONCE in your life time you
will want to see the Panama

Travel by a Famous Service
to ENGLAND—FRANCE
HOLLAND—GERMANY
AND ALL PARTS OF EUROPE VIA
Plymouth, Boulogne S/Mer, Rotterdam
Rhinmouth, Antwerp, London, Aug. 11
Statenland N/Amer., Sept. 7
Steamers sail 12:05 A. M. Sat.
New York local time
Embarkation Friday Eve. after 8 P. M.
LUXURY CRUISE
Mediterranean, Feb. 6, 1930
Apply for illustrated folder to
America and Mexico. See them
ALL in one trip; take the
PANAMA MAIL Route of
Romance to California. The cost
is no more—less than \$10 per day.
Mail sailings from New York
Aug. 28, Sept. 11, 25, Oct. 9,
Nov. 2, 16, 30, and Dec. 14,
either Thursday thereafter.
Send for Booklets to Dept. M
PANAMA MAIL
Steamship Co.
Booklets at 15 State St., Boston, or
your local agent.

BROKERS LOANS
DROP ACTS AS
BULL FACTORStocks Leap Forward in
Buoyant Fashion—
Good Gains

NEW YORK.—The stock market gave an impressive demonstration of strength today, reflecting a speculative pleasure over the unexpectedly large drop in Federal Reserve brokers' loans.

Buyer orders were distributed over an unusually broad list with the result that a number of issues advanced 4 to 15 points above yesterday's quotations by early afternoon. Twenty or more stocks, including American Express, Standard Oil of New Jersey, United Fruit, and New Haven, were quoted in new high ground for the year.

Call money remained unchanged at 7 per cent and money brokers expressed the opinion that it probably would not go below that level because of the 6 per cent reduction rate. Time money and commercial paper rates were unchanged.

With no important news, the important holdings of stocks had been liquidated in last week's break, operators for the time being were content to watch the market for a few days. The market was a little better than the average of general business, and the market was a little better than the average of general business.

Standard Oil of New Jersey was one of the most active features, moving up nearly 4 points to a new high of 66 1/2. It was followed by American Express, which advanced 3 1/2 points to 100 1/2.

United Fruit, which had been a steady performer, advanced 1 1/2 points to 100 1/2. It was followed by American Express, which advanced 3 1/2 points to 100 1/2.

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FRIDAY'S TRANSACTIONS

ON THE NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE

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Massachusetts Tax Exempt

SHIPBUILDERS
ON CLYDE RIVER
EXPECT GAINSOrigin of Lloyd's Register
Told at Dinner Given
in Glasgow

Speakers at the dinner given in Glasgow by the committee of Lloyd's Register of Shipping, said it was possible that the next three months would be better ones for the shipbuilding industry than had been anticipated. A. L. Sturge, deputy chairman of the register, referred to the reputation which the Clyde enjoyed for its marine engines and above all, for the Scotch boiler. Craft of all sizes constructed on the Clyde were to be found on every ocean, and most of the inland waters, he said.

John Craig drew attention to the close connection between the steel industry, which he represented, and shipbuilding and engineering. The two industries, he maintained, were wrapped up in each other.

Mr. George Higgins said the Society of Lloyd's Register originated in Lloyd's Coffee House, and the credit for its inception belonged to the underwriters of the day. Now it includes representatives of all interests concerned, underwriters, shipowners, shipbuilders, engineers, steel manufacturers, and forge-masters, and Mr. Higgins believes it fulfills the conception of an ideal classification society.

One of the principal elements of the society's success and prosperity had been its independence, he said, and it had been free from government interference. Men in the Clyde district had contributed in a large measure to the success of Lloyd's Register, he concluded.

General
Classified

Advertisements under this heading appear in all editions of The Christian Science Monitor. Rate 60 cents a line. Minimum space three lines. Minimum order four lines. An advertisement measuring three lines must call for at least two insertions. An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under a Room to Let or a Situations Wanted heading.

BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES

SAN FRANCISCO—Good paying music, party or city, or will sell at best price. Music and record department, 8-25, The Christian Science Monitor, 425 Market Street.

REAL ESTATE

OAKLAND, CALIF.—Ten room, modern home, beautiful, elevated, sunny corner, fine location, convenient to schools, transportation, 122 feet frontage, terms, 860 Wall Street Ave.

REPRESENTATIVES WANTED

EARN \$4 to \$12 cash daily, no monthly profit sharing. Selling Perfectionists, Etc., and Novelty Personal Christmas Cards, manufactured in color and beauty, interchangeable greetings, samples free, no delivery and service absolutely guaranteed. Heartiest cooperation, established 1911, SHIRLEY R. CHURCH, CO., Mfg., 1917 Eighth Ave., Seattle, Wash.

Good Opportunity for Women

Agents in every community to sell our improved, complete jewelry and leather novelties; engagements of stock sent to extreme extent; unusually liberal commission, ECKHART HILL, 120 West 42nd St., N. Y. C.

SALESMEN WANTED

EARN \$200 for Christmas; show beautiful engraved greeting cards to friends; 25 per cent commission; L. N. SMITH ENGRAVING CO. Estab. 1907, 631 4th Ave. So., Minneapolis, Minn.

SITUATIONS WANTED—WOMEN

GIRL from west, studying in New York, desires position; has taken course in designing; will take any kind of work; ladies' ready-to-wear preferred; will be ready after Sept. 1, 1930, The Christian Science Monitor, 1008 Metropolitan Bldg., Chicago.

Local Classified Advertisements

Advertisements under this heading appear in this edition only. Rate 30 cents a line. Minimum space three lines, minimum order four lines. An advertisement measuring three lines must call for at least two insertions. An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under a Room to Let or a Situations Wanted heading.

AGENTS WANTED

SHIRLEY R. CHURCH, good commission, selling jewelry to friends. Write ALICE LACAPPE, 116 West 67th St., New York City.

APARTMENTS TO LET

BROOKLINE, Mass.—Opposite Art Museum—small suites, \$40 up. Apply office, 454 Huntington Avenue.

CAMBRIDGE, Mass.

APARTMENTS

In first-class buildings, for immediate or first occupancy, very attractive 1, 2, 3, 4-room suites in following locations:

22 GARDEN STREET
12-21 SHEPARD STREET
2741 WENDELL STREET
2741 WENDELL STREET
2741 WENDELL STREET
2741 WENDELL STREET

Quiet and respectable people only. Apply on premises or to WM. A. McLEAN, Trustee, 45, Mt. Auburn Street, Tel. University 2077.

THE AMBASSADOR

177 CAMBRIDGE ST.

CAMBRIDGE, MASS.

Headquarters for the best in modern apartment living. Located in the heart of the city, near the center of the business district, and within easy reach of the universities, the hotel is a most desirable place for the student, the business man, or the tourist.

The Riverside

A NEW APARTMENT HOTEL on the Charles River, Mass. Ave. Furnished suites of 1 to 5 rooms, overlooking the river and the city. Convenient to the universities, the hotel is a most desirable place for the student, the business man, or the tourist.

AUTOMOBILES FOR HIRE

TRIPS

The year round for Pleasant View and How. H. Lyndon, 1000 Huntington Ave., Boston, Tel. University 2077.

M. R. CLARKE

95 Gainsboro Street, Boston, Mass. Phone Kenmore 1022-1023

BOARD FOR CHILDREN

SUNNY HILLS

Near Wilmington, Delaware

Provides a true home life with parental love and care for children of all ages, including infants. Beautiful 12-acre farm with spacious house in which the group lives with the freedom of a large family. Children of school age attend either public or private schools in Wilmington. Limited numbers. Children accepted throughout the year.

MRS. ELLEN G. SAWIN

P. O. Box 255, Wilmington, Del.

EMPLOYMENT AGENCIES

DAVIS SQUARE DOMESTIC POSITIONS, 247 Elm Street, West Somerville, Mass. Tel. Prospect 2400

BUSINESS EMPLOYMENT SERVICE

MARY F. KINGSTON, 11 JOHN ST., N. Y. C. Cort. 1554

LOUISE C. HAIN—Opportunities for men and women seeking office positions, 280 B'way, New York City, Telephone West 2080.

MRS. J. E. CURTIS

Formerly Manager Employment Dept., MRS. M. B. BRADLEY, Associate Employment Specialist, 158 West 43rd Street, Bryant 8835

FARM PROPERTY

FOR SALE—100 acres, level farm land, southern Ohio. Box D-22, The Christian Science Monitor, 270 Madison Ave., New York City.

NEW JERSEY ACREAGE—100 acres of rolling land in Monmouth County, suitable to fruit or nursery business; no buildings; near highway No. 33 and 25; terms and mortgage arranged. PHILIP J. HENRY, 545 Madison Avenue, Elizabeth, N. J.

PRINTING

PRINTING—250 20-lb. bond letterheads, \$2; billboards, envelopes, cards, same prices; color printing, 7¢; booklets, folders, labels, show cards; church printing; everything reasonable; prompt personal service; modern art department; printing colors; also plateless; rapid printing. CALL PRINTING CO., 35 East 16th Street, New York City, Algonquin 6147.

REAL ESTATE

46 ACRES, \$7000.00

30-room home, cottage, apple orchard, good land, Southern N. Y. good location for summer guests, WILTON P. HOGG, 705 Main St., Greenwood, Mass. Tel. Tel. 1540.

FULLY equipped property, suitable for boarding house, summer and winter camp, vacation or sporting club; 150 acres; 12-room house, bathhouse, running water in every room, electricity, social hall, cottage, garage, on the Delaware River and Beaverbrook, about 100 miles from New York City; price \$30,000, terms, R. 96, The Christian Science Monitor, 270 Madison Ave., New York City.

NEWTON, MASS., Chestnut Hill Section—Attractive English Colonial home, 3 1/2 story, 8 rooms, 3 baths, 5 fireplaces, oil heat, 13,000 sq. ft. of land, attractive grounds, 2-car detached garage, servants' quarters over garage; 6 miles from Boston; near Christian Science Center; must be sold reasonable. Call Center Newton 2080 or Back Bay 0900.

NEWTON, CENTER, MASS., Brookline Street, rental \$150; new ten rooms, 3 baths, vapor heat; 2-car heated garage; 1 1/2 miles from Chestnut Hill Station; key at office, MAHON W. HILL.

OCEAN PARK, ME.—For sale, 9-room furnished plastered home, screened porch, running water, electric lights; all American people; desirable location for letting rooms. MYRTLE HARTLOW, 308 Turner St., Auburn, Me.

BONELLI-ADAMS CO.

110 State Street, Boston

ROOMS AND BOARD

N. Y. C., 23 W. 70th (Redden House)—Attractive large rooms, private baths, also small; bath, elevator, large apartment, dining and reception rooms, from \$18.50.

ROOMS TO LET

ASK MRS. ROSE Rooms in New York City, 504 W. 112th St., N. Y. C. Call 9519

BOSTON, 28 Cleary St., Suite 2, Sunny front room; reasonable. Ap. 214-2200.

BROOKLYN, N. Y.—Two new rooms, bath, furnished, unfurnished; housekeeping; subway. Tel. Nevia 2205.

N. Y. C., 316 W. 95th, Apt. 31—Pleasant room; private home; gentleman; running water, near bath with shower, elevator, convenient transportation; references. Riverside 7428.

N. Y. C., 600 West 140th, Apt. 12, 12-room, 3 1/2-bath, large cool room, adjoining bath with shower; every convenience; quiet, private family; near bus, subway and subway.

FLOOR RESURFACING

CARL KOESTER, 1 Outside Ave., Tel. Vermon. N. Y. Rooms scraped and finished with cement floor; reasonable. Tel. Vermon. 4480.

GARAGES

A SMALL garage where you will feel well—room and at home; storage daily, weekly, monthly. MOTOR GARAGE, 250 Newbury Street, Cor. Mass. Ave., Boston.

HELP WANTED—MEN

RIDING INSTRUCTOR—Washington, D. C. or New York City qualified to teach young ladies. NORMAN CLARKE, East Hays, Maine.

HELP WANTED—WOMEN

WE are prepared to offer to a lady owning an automobile a position selling to high-class families in New York City. The commission and salary. REMINGTON DRESS COMPANY, 317 North 62nd Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

WORKING housekeeper and to take care of elderly lady; Protestant preferred. REBECCA RYAN, 45, Mt. Auburn Street, Tel. University 2077.

YOUNG WOMEN, preferably Christian Scientists, in well established Rest Home, New York City, to be trained to efficiently care for those needing attention. Box 12, Westchester Science Monitor, 270 Madison Ave., New York City.

SITUATIONS WANTED—WOMEN

ATTENDANT-COMPANION: reading to one elderly couple; short, 16 Woodruff Avenue, Brooklyn, N. Y.

EXPERIENCED, capable woman, not married, wishes to take charge of children and motherless home. Write MRS. KERR, 63 North Broadway, White Plains, N. Y.

WOMAN desires a homelike place this side of Boston where she can perform some light duties for small pay. Christian Scientists preferred. Write E. E. JOHNSON, 41 Congress St., Milford, Mass.

SUMMER BOARD

On Webster Lake, Franklin, N. H. A beautiful country home, offering a rare combination of food and hospitality and quiet comfort to a select clientele. Situated on a 100-acre estate, with a fine swimming pool, tennis court, and other amusements. Special rates for September. Booklet, MRS. R. B. JOHNSON, 100 North Main Street, Franklin, N. H.

AIKEN MANOR

A beautiful country home, offering a rare combination of food and hospitality and quiet comfort to a select clientele. Situated on a 100-acre estate, with a fine swimming pool, tennis court, and other amusements. Special rates for September. Booklet, MRS. R. B. JOHNSON, 100 North Main Street, Franklin, N. H.

HOMES WITH ATTENTION

COLLINGSWOOD, NEW JERSEY, 100 Avenue—Ladies; cases given individual attention; 42 years' experience.

The HOLLYHOCK

Regent 2741-M and Regent 2641-A home where one may rest and study. Attention given if required.

66 University Rd., Brookline, Mass. Near Beacon Street

HOUSES & APARTMENTS TO LET

PHILADELPHIA, PA., Berwyn, 3815 Chestnut St., 2 and 4-room cottages; moderate rent; desirable tenants; reference, C. H. RHEMERBORN, Jr., Evergreen 5184.

WANTED: Sept. 1st, furnished apartment or small house, educated, cultured young couple, one 7-year-old girl, North Shore, N. J. Write Mr. W. C. Johnson, 100 North Main Street, Franklin, N. H.

HALL, 2155 Davidson Ave., N. Y. C. Red-wick 2185.

HORSES FOR SALE

PUR SALE: Very reasonable; finely bred English gelding, 8 years, child, intelligent, gentle disposition; can be used as saddle horse; good home essential. Box M-46, The Christian Science Monitor, 270 Madison Ave., New York City.

LEATHER GOODS REPAIRING

EXPERT repairing of trunks, bags, suitcases, umbrellas, COLEY LEATHER SHOP, 65 Huntington Ave., Boston, Back Bay 1225.

MOVING AND STORAGE

LONG DISTANCE moving anywhere; house, furniture, moving, packing, shipping, storage work guaranteed; 30 years' experience. NEW ENGLAND AUTO VAN CO., 425 Brookline Ave., Boston, Back Bay 1225.

WANT return from household goods from Buffalo, New York State or on route work of September 1, house to house moving.

NOBLE R. STEVES, 184 Harvard Street, Dorchester, Mass. Talbot 2400

OFFICES TO LET

N. Y. C.—Will share light, airy offices with professional men, Christian Scientist preferred. New York Studio, School of Journal and Wisconsin 1762, Mon., Tues., 1400 Broadway.

PAINTING AND DECORATING

INTERIOR and exterior work of highest grade; paperhanging, painting; estimates made. EDITH E. CAPEN, No. 23 Chester St., Brookline, Tel. Regent 1083-M.

PAYING GUESTS

GREEN PASTURES

Charming home atmosphere for rest, study and recreation; swimming, boating, fishing; outdoor dining; superb attention; private church; high elevation; quiet, Tel. Green-wick 270, or write 300 Milbank Avenue, New York City.

MONEY ATTY HOMEREADE, Bernardsville, N. J.—Modern improvements; spacious grounds; permanent or transient guests; \$20 and up. Box 222.

SILVER BIRCHES

Lake Ronkonkoma, Long Island Open all year. Home-like surroundings for rest, study, and recreation. Phone Ronkonkoma 16.

PRINTING

PRINTING—250 20-lb. bond letterheads, \$2; billboards, envelopes, cards, same prices; color printing, 7¢; booklets, folders, labels, show cards; church printing; everything reasonable; prompt personal service; modern art department; printing colors; also plateless; rapid printing. CALL PRINTING CO., 35 East 16th Street, New York City, Algonquin 6147.

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Lake Ronkonkoma, Long Island Open all year. Home-like surroundings for rest, study, and recreation. Phone Ronkonkoma 16.

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Carter, Florist
Incorporated
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Phone dial 2-5411
"Say It With Flowers"

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Room 416, 31 Elm St. Tel. 2-7292

TAUNTON
Attractive Merchandise
 You will be agreeably surprised at the many varieties and the low prices of our attractive merchandise. Kitchen furnishings, foods, chinaware, lamps, rugs, clothing, bed linen, dress goods, toys. For whatever you need try
MONROE'S

Let Us Help!

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English Crisp Bread
Made by
Huntley & Palmers, Ltd.
 "A fresh new food that
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Low Prices—High Values
 of every sort for Men and Women
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We Serve Always to Satisfy

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Oriental Flam. Spices
CLEANED **PILGS**

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"Consistently Reliable"
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Floyd's Electropure Milk
 The Pride of Winthrop
 No Better or Safer Milk Sold in
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Flowers Telegraphed Everywhere

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Insurance of All Kinds

are our rates for protection. We
have both Stock and Mutual
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For Best Road Service, when
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call Park 2749 or Park 8318

DAILY FEATURES

UNDER CITY HEADINGS

New Hampshire

CONCORD

JACKMAN & LANG
Insurance of All Kinds
2 So. Main St., Concord, N. H.



"Dolly Madison"
The newest Sterling pattern
made by Gorham.
N. C. NELSON CO., Jewelers
CONCORD, N. H.

The DAVIS FARM
FARMHOUSE, NEW HAMPSHIRE
QUALITY
HOME-COOKED FOODS
delivered direct to your home
Telephone Business 129

Endicott Furniture Co.
Complete House Furnishers
CASH OR CHARGE
1 So. Main St., Corner Pleasant St.
CONCORD, N. H.

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For HOOD'S ICE CREAM
Daily and Sunday Papers
The Christian Science Monitor always on sale.
Prop. W. N. Hanson 84 So. Street

"Talk to Colton"
Telephone 414 for interesting data
INSURANCE
F. A. COLTON 77 N. Main St.

BROWN & BATCHELDER
CONCORD'S
BEST CLOTHING HOUSE
Stetson Hats Interwoven Hose

FARNHAM
Cleaning, Pressing and Dyeing
Ladies' Work a Specialty—Goods
Called For and Delivered
27 SCHOOL ST. Tel. 2904

GEO. R. TAYLOR & CO.
Coal and Coke
HEAVY TRUCKING
29 North Main St. Tel. 364-W

BRIDGE & BYRON
Printing and Engraving
12 WARREN ST., CONCORD, N. H.

GORDON'S FISH MARKET
Fish, Lobsters, Oysters and Clams
12 Pleasant Street Tel. 94

Kelvinators, Appliances
Majestic Radios
A. B. C. Oil Burners
Seaman's Electric Shop Inc.
8 Odd Fellows Ave. Tel. 1486-W

BANKS FISH MARKET
Fish, Vegetables,
Imported and Domestic Cheese
FANCY CANNED GOODS

The CAROLYN SHOP
Gowns, Ensembles and Hats
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PICKETT & STUART
JEWELERS
50 NO. MAIN ST., CONCORD, N. H.

CINDERELLA
An Eating Place of Quality
Cooked Food, Pastry, Ice Cream
Lunches put up to take out
Concord, N. H. Opp. State House

J. C. PENNEY & CO.
Everything in Wearables
73 N. MAIN ST. Tel. 2390

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THE NEW STORE
We specialize in Millinery, Ho-
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experienced Corsetiere will serve
you without extra charge.
79 NORTH MAIN STREET

BROWN & SALTMARSH
Novelties in
Silhouettes and Bridge Scores
Gifts for All Occasions
61 NORTH MAIN STREET Tel. 88

LORNA DOONE
TEA GARDEN
10 miles from Concord
on Dover Road
Chicken and Waffles, Lunches

CHECKER CAB
We Also Have Plain Cars
Day and Night Service
138 WARREN ST. Tel. 61

PINK SALMON
A. J. GIFFORD
The Best in Groceries
81 SOUTH STREET

CANTILEVER SHOES
TONKIN & FRASER
ELITE BOOT SHOP
63 No. Main Street Tel. 1297-M

UNDER CITY HEADINGS

New Hampshire

CONCORD

**A Store of
Complete
Shopping
Satisfaction**

A store that is part
and parcel of the life of the com-
munity... which knows
and meets its tastes and
preferences... a good store
for women's needs.

HARRY G. EMMONS
CONCORD, N. H.

**JACK'S
BOOT SHOPPE**
Protect Your Feet and
Enjoy Foot Comfort

Selby Arch Preserver Shoes
for Men and Women
54 NO. MAIN STREET
CONCORD, N. H.

**DIVIKSI
WHOLESALE FRUIT CO.**
Foreign and Domestic Fruits
and Produce
6 DURGIN AVE. Phone 2100
Retail Dept. 19 N. Main St. Phone 1370

**HARPER
METHOD SHOP**
Eugene Method
Permanent Wave
Shampoo and Marcel
4 PARK STREET
202 Patriot Building

TRASK'S RADIO SHOP
Radiola
and Atwater Kent
36 No. Main Street, Concord, N. H.
Tel. 2310

**Some Women Enjoy Leisure Hours
Why Not You?**
Let us tell you about the time-saving
convenience of an
EASY WASHER and a
PREMIER CLEANER
CONCORD ELECTRIC CO.
15 Capitol Street

WOODWORTH & CO.
Wholesale Dealers in
GROCERIES, FLOUR
and FISH
Try Our
Tam O'Shanter Brand
CONCORD, N. H. Tel. 880

HALL BROS. CO.
Sales Service
Gas—Oil—Tires—Service
31 SO. MAIN ST. Tel. 1100

W. C. GIBSON
Books, Stationery and
Periodicals
Dennison Goods Gifts
108 North Main Street Concord, N. H.

Household Electric Shop
ERNEST S. BROOKS, Owner
General Electric Refrigerators
Savage Washing Machines
Johnson Oil Burners
"Hotpoint" Electrical Appliances
27 So. Main Street, Concord, N. H.

PAGE BROTHERS
GROCERIES, MEATS
and PROVISIONS
FREE DELIVERY
18 Concord Street Tel. 17

HAMPTON BEACH
Welsh Sandwich Shop
Picnic Parties Catered For
Prices According to Size
131 Ocean Blvd., Hampton Beach, N. H.
William T. Dyer, Haverhill, Mass., Prop.

DOVER
We feature
STYLE AT ITS BEST
in DRY GOODS—WOMEN'S
APPAREL and DRESS ACCESSORIES
Where "The Well-Dressed Woman"
Trades
BYRON F. HAYES
The Reliable Store
470 CENTRAL AVE., DOVER

Dover Auto Service
LEE D. WHITNEY, Mgr.
High Pressure Washing
and Greasing
Gas and Oils
Tires and Accessories
253 Central Ave., Dover Tel. 555

**Lothrop's-Farnham
Company**
Clothes for Men and Boys
Furnishings and Footwear for the
WHOLE FAMILY
Stores at Dover, Rochester, Durham,
Farmington and Hampton Beach

CARDOSI TEA ROOM
(Next Door to Stratford Savings Bank)
Regular Dinners Served
Lunches—Sodas—Candies
91 Washington St., Dover, N. H.

UNDER CITY HEADINGS

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One Minute Biographies



Who: WILLIAM TYNDALE (or
Tindale).
When: Sixteenth century.
Where: England and Germany.

Why famous: An English transla-
tor of the New Testament. Reared in
the beautiful countryside, where
Cotswold looks over Severn Vale to
the Welsh hills, Tyndale was edu-
cated first at Oxford and then at
Cambridge. He was profoundly influ-
enced by the study of the Greek New
Testament, then recently published.
He returned to Gloucestershire,
which was overrun with clergy, as
household tutor to Sir John Walsh;
and there his bold disputes with clerical
visitors brought him to the point
where he exclaimed to one of them:
"If God spare my life, ere many years
I will cause a boy that driveth the
plow shall know more of the Scrip-
tures than thou dost." Finding no
safe place in England in which to
translate the Scriptures, he left for
Hamburg in 1524; and he remained
the rest of his days in exile, hunted
from place to place, devoting his
whole time and means to giving his
purest and simplest language, trans-
lated from the earliest texts then
available in Greek and Hebrew. Tyndale
first issued from Worms a New
Testament. Despite the strenuous ef-
forts of the King and Cardinal Wol-
sey, edition after edition was circu-
lated in England with the aid of Lon-
don merchants. Tyndale then under-
took the study of Hebrew and began
the Old Testament.

Toward 1534 persecution began
to lessen, so Tyndale settled at
Antwerp in order to be nearer
his native land. By a cunning
plot he was enticed from the home
of his friend Poyntz, captured, and
imprisoned in the castle of Vilvorde.
Sixteenth months later—months
spent in continuing his work—he
was burned at the stake. His last
words were: "Lord, open the King
of England's eyes." That he had not
labored in vain was proved three
years later, when King Henry VIII
ordered a translation of the Bible to
be chained in every church in the
land. "The peculiar genius which
breathes through the English Bible,
the mingled tenderness and majesty,
the unadorned simplicity, the grandeur,
unequaled, unapproached—all are
here, and bear the impress of the
mind of one man, and that man, Wil-
liam Tyndale," wrote J. A. Froude.

THE MONITOR READER
These Questions Are Based on Material
in the Last Issue of This Issue
in Another Column of This Issue.

1. What sum has been levied
in Chicago by "racketeers"
in recent years?—News Sec-
tion 20

2. What is the root meaning
of "patient"?—Word a Day
..... 20

3. How many persons are there
to every automobile in the
world?—Odds and Ends.... 20

4. What is the only metal that
is liquid at an ordinary tem-
perature?—Young Folks'
Page 20

5. What is the first thing one
must do to obtain an inter-
view with President Hoover?
—Editorial 20

Grade Yourself
What Is Your Percentage?

A Word a Day
Traduce
From the apparently simple Latin
words *trans* and *ducere*, meaning
"lead across," we have derived this
word to deteriorate until, instead of
passing along or transmitting, we
take it to mean misrepresentation,
conveying ill reports.

"Traduce" at one time meant to
transfer from one use or employ-
ment to another; later it meant to
hold up or exhibit; then it took on
the meaning of to divulge, prove
guilty, and here we have it today
with only an unsavory reputation,
denoting slanderous, malign misrep-
resentation, holding up to ridicule or
contumy.

This is typical of what may hap-
pen with careless usage.
Tra-duce is stressed on the second
syllable. Sound a as in sofa, u as in
use.
"What pretense has he for traduc-
ing me here?"

Note: Webster's first choice to ap-
propriate authority for pronunciation.—Ed

Brevities
Seattle Daily Times: Now that the
ladies have taken to wearing suspenders,
it probably won't be long until men have
to learn the French for them if
they want to get any service at the
haberdashery.

Toledo Blade: There are 52 weeks in
the year, as everybody knows. The two
weeks are for the summer or autumn
vacation. The 50 weeks are for the pur-
pose of contemplating that popular
period.

Florence (Ala.) Herald: To save read-
ers the trouble of measuring it, an ex-
change winter that an ounce of spider
web will reach 350 miles.

A Quotation for Today

**WHO would not give a trifle to prevent what he
would give a thousand worlds to cure?**
—EDWARD YOUNG

Odds and Ends

The Almond
The almond was first grown in the
Mediterranean basin, and its first
important cultivation in the United
States began in 1890.

Grand Canyon
The Grand Canyon of the Colorado
River is more than 200 miles in
length.

Strawberries
Louisiana leads the other states in
exporting strawberries, shipping
well over 2000 carloads a year.

FATHER'S FOOTSTEPS
Recent research in California indicated
that only one son in ten follows in his
father's career.

The Children's Corner

Pharaoh, the Rocking-Horse

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, FRIDAY, AUGUST 16, 1929

"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"

PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

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All communications regarding the conduct of this newspaper, articles and illustrations for publication should be addressed to The Christian Science Monitor Editorial Board.

EDITORIALS

The Pay Roll Goes Into Exile

SHOULD American pay rolls be allowed to emigrate? That is the question put by Matthew Woll, vice-president of the American Federation of Labor, as the newest problem confronting employers and employees in the United States. Speaking at the Williamstown Institute of Politics, Mr. Woll declared the post-war investment of 3,500,000,000 American dollars in productive enterprises abroad has created an entirely unprecedented situation for labor and capital at home.

The new immigration laws, barring from United States industry the influx of cheap labor, have been one cause of this movement. Since labor cannot come to the factory, the factory is going to labor. The new surplus of capital has been another factor. Capital has a habit of flowing to the place of greatest demand. Like labor, it hunts "high wages and good working conditions" for itself, and increasingly of late years it has found them abroad. In this sense the emigration of capital may be considered exile, since it has been forced by economic conditions.

Mr. Woll, from the labor viewpoint, is interested chiefly in this runaway capital as a source of wages. He says:

In every case the wage pay roll stays in the foreign country. The power used is developed and paid for in a foreign country. The property tax is paid to another country, and raw materials, at least in part, are bought and paid for in another country.

He points out, however, that these émigré industries also affect the American manufacturer, for their products come back to compete with his own. In this connection he cited the transfer of the Ford tractor plants to Ireland, whence the machines are now shipped into the United States.

What is the answer? Mr. Woll gives an emphatic "no" to the question whether American money should sow competitors of American industry on foreign shores. But he advances no method for making a veto effective. Obviously, an export tax on dollars is out of the question. Efforts to raise a tariff wall against "American" goods produced abroad are meeting strong opposition within the home camp. Does that mean the tariff and immigration dikes are no longer to guard the high standard of living? Must the American workman after all be forced into competition with that so familiar bogey, "cheap foreign labor"? More likely much of this labor will not remain cheap.

One clear indication of this is that Henry Ford has declared his intention to pay in his foreign factories wages equivalent in buying power to those paid in America. To facilitate such an equalization, the International Labor Office at Geneva has undertaken, through the generosity of Edward A. Filene, the necessary research to determine what an equivalent wage would be in the various countries.

Every such producing unit becomes also a consuming center, developing new sources of purchasing power and setting up its own circle of higher standards. Many competitors will also be customers. The fact that they are in France or Argentina instead of Maine or California may not prove such a hardship. Certainly the last few years have shown that United States industry for its own growth must find markets abroad. Clearly, this "planting" of them is one way of developing them. May there not be in this a happier answer to Mr. Woll's question than he foresees?

Linking the Americas by Roads

THE Pan-American Congress of Highway Experts convening today in Rio de Janeiro has before it the twofold purpose of exchanging views as to the most important methods of road building and of considering plans for constructing a Pan-American highway to link more closely together all the North and South American countries. President Hoover's estimate of the importance of the conference is manifest in the personnel he has appointed to represent the United States. The committee includes men who have held important official positions in the Government, prominent engineers skilled in the science and art of road building, and leaders in the automotive industry as well.

J. Walter Drake, former Assistant Secretary of Commerce, who is the chairman of the committee, on the eve of departure for the Brazilian capital, said of the project to connect the Americas by an international highway:

The impetus given to this project by the Sixth International Conference of American States at Havana, the indorsement of our own Congress, the action of several other governments and the universal public interest in this highway, all point in the direction of its fulfillment.

That the enterprise is regarded by South and Central American countries as highly practical is seen in the fact that already Mexico, Salvador, and Panama are constructing their links in the chain, while several other republics are preparing to take up the work. An historical exhibit prepared by the Bureau of Public Roads of the United States Department of Agriculture, showing the progress of road building made during twenty-five years, will be a contribution of the delegation from the United States.

That benefits from such a conference will be far-reaching there can be no doubt. Something much more than better road building, important as that is, may result from the intimate rela-

tionship which will necessarily characterize the gathering of representatives of Pan-America. The consultation over the building of a highway linking together the American countries cannot fail to bring a greater sense of unity, of mutual interest and of self-respect than has existed heretofore. Surely the prospect in terms of better understanding is a most promising one.

France's Friendly Gesture

PERHAPS it would be an understatement to describe the \$50,000,000 building to be erected by France on one of the most spectacular circles in New York City as a "gesture." It is, nevertheless, a decided evidence of the French desire to cultivate close social and cultural relations with the United States. True, it is not devoid of its commercial characteristics, for certain sections of the building will be devoted to showrooms of such articles as France exports to the United States. It will have, also, French restaurants, a tourist bureau, an apartment hotel, and side by side with these more material manifestations of the desire of France for greater intimacy will be educational institutions covering art, music, language, literature, and even, it is announced, the intricacies of the ballet. Standing close to Columbus Circle, overlooking Central Park, the location is one which should tempt the French architect, for presumably one of that Nation will design the building, to contribute a most stately and impressive edifice to the already magnificent architecture of New York City.

Many of the leading nations are erecting in Washington monumental buildings to house their embassies or legations, and the United States in return is beginning, though belatedly, to build its own houses for its diplomatists abroad. Foreign nations, desiring to erect monumental edifices in the United States, are handicapped by the fact that its political capital is not its commercial capital. In scarcely another country is this the fact. London, Paris, Brussels, Rome, Berlin, Vienna are all alike the chief commercial cities and the capitals of the nations or the countries in which they are located. But if France desired to erect a monumental building in Washington, most of the commercial and educational features which will attach to the New York building would be futile. Other nations may in time, however, see fit to emulate the French action, and perhaps some will find in the capital city of the United States, which more and more is coming to be a place of architectural beauty and grandeur, a fit location for buildings which will serve as outposts of their dignity in America.

Speeding Up Traffic in Britain

THE unanimous approval accorded by the British press to the recently published report of the Royal Commission on Transport, set up by the former British Government in August of last year, amply justifies the contention that the limitations of modern traffic are chiefly, if not wholly, due to the maladjustment of the present law and custom to the new conditions of the roads brought about by the comparatively novel phenomenon of the automobile. Traffic in itself, it cannot be too often repeated, is blameless of guilt. It is, as the commissioners bluntly aver, the obsolete provisions of the British traffic laws that are to blame for the not infrequent friction between motorists and the police. The Royal Commission on Transport has, therefore, found it necessary to draw up a series of regulations with a view to bringing the law into line with present road requirements and, generally, to tightening up the present rather lax system of traffic control on the roads in Britain.

Above all, the commissioners recommend the abolition of the speed limit for automobiles and motorcycles and the substitution of a maximum limit of thirty for the present ten to twelve miles an hour for omnibuses and motorcoaches which are fitted with pneumatic tires. But by abolishing or greatly raising the speed limit, the responsibilities of the drivers are by no means to be diminished. On the contrary, to educate drivers in the strict observance of the rules of the road, the commissioners would enforce an extremely severe code of penalties, and to insure the reliability of drivers would further see to it that driving licenses should be issued only after a special declaration of fitness. Other proposed regulations involve a more rigid definition of drunkenness and a compulsory third party risk insurance policy.

An interesting recommendation, which applies with equal force to other countries, advises the abolition of railway level crossings. No less urgent are the proposals which would charge public authorities with the task of providing parking places in every town and footpaths on all new and reconstructed roads. Finally, the road commissioners rightly lay particular stress on educating every road user in the laws of modern traffic and, in consequence, advise the British Ministry of Transport to issue to drivers of every kind of vehicle—whether motor, horse, or pedal—a copy of the special "Code of Customs," appended to the report, wherein, in clear and unmistakable language, all the new regulations and penalties are set out.

Farm Relief and City Folks

SENATOR CARTER GLASS of Virginia is by no means to be classed with the professional pessimists who always predict the failure of legislation enacted by the political party to which they are opposed, and his counsel to the farmers of the United States that they should not expect too much from the newly established Federal Farm Board is not in the nature of a partisan attack on the Administration's plans for aiding agriculture. Rather is it a restatement of the views long held by many students of farm economic fundamentals, to the effect that the widespread depression in agriculture cannot be relieved through the enactment of more laws, or the establishment of additional bureaus and boards.

Too often it is forgotten that at bottom farm relief is very largely a city problem. The business of the farmer, which is to produce food-stuffs and clothing, is carried on fairly efficiently, so that there is usually a surplus of the staple farm crops seeking new markets. It is in

the distribution of farm products to the ultimate consumer that the greatest inefficiency is found, and the problem of the surplus is made more acute by the high retail prices which directly limit consumption. Everybody knows that a very large percentage of the urban populations cannot afford to buy all the milk, vegetables, eggs, fruit, etc., that they would consume if prices were lower. It is in the great cities and industrial centers, and not in far-off lands, that the needed new markets for the farmer must be found.

Co-operative marketing that merely increases prices to the producer will not be a wholly effective remedy for overproduction, but may, indeed, serve to stimulate the growth of still larger surplus crops. A searching inquiry into the high costs of distribution, including transportation, high urban shop rentals, and unnecessary duplication of retail dealers, should throw some light on this aspect of the problem.

The Junior Back-Seat Driver

BACK-SEAT driving in its usual sense seems near the vanishing point. In many families husband and wife take turns at the wheel. Perhaps that accounts partly for the consideration—or even sympathy—that each has for the other in these days of increasing traffic. But another back-seat driver demands attention. Whether on a long journey or out for an afternoon, Junior, on the rear seat, has become an important guide in the average American motorist's family party. Many are the sudden stops and turns executed in the young traveler's behalf.

Congested traffic and a crowded automobile mean no trouble to this back-seat driver. Is there a parade? Of course, Junior wants to go! He would like to be as near the line of march as possible. Parades are such fun. On the family's day-long tours, no matter if all camping equipment is left behind, the automobile must be loaded with supplies to suit his needs.

But Junior has his redeeming points. New country is a wonderland to him, and he continually asks amusing questions. His unending interest gives others in the party a reason to stop at many places which they would otherwise pass unnoticed. How he enlivens the trip, justifying any tolerance that the older travelers may show him!

Now the motorcar approaches a straight stretch of smooth paving alongside a railroad. Junior insists that the automobile be not out-run by what he calls a "little nobody freight train"—paraphrasing a story that has been read to him. The father is glad his boy has remembered that story. What proud father would not step on the accelerator for a mile to see his son smile? And if Junior points out a slo—"Look, daddy, there is a halo," or makes other remarks that mother eagerly jots down in her memory book, he is contributing his part to make the trip enjoyable.

A "Grade A" Thought for Parents

IN A report just made to the board of education of New York City, Thomas M. Donohue, principal of the New York Parental School, touches upon what might well be labeled a "Grade A" thought for parents. He points out that New York school authorities do not look upon truants as "bad boys," nor class them as juvenile delinquents, but rather as boys who have not learned to like to go to school.

How inconsistent and unjust, therefore, seems the attitude of many parents who convict their own children as "bad," merely because "they have not learned to like" the correct thing. Especially reprehensible seems this attitude when it is considered that most children who have not learned to like to go to school are so because they have not learned to like discipline, instruction and self-improvement, and that this lack is traceable right back to the home. All too often these "truants" come from homes where discipline is either too lax or too unsympathetic, where instruction—if given at all—is frequently given grudgingly, and where self-improvement languishes for want of a good example.

As a recipe, however, which should go far toward remedying this difficulty both in the school and in the home, the following three rules recommended by Mr. Donohue seem eminently worthy of consideration:

Make the home a place of rest, inspiration and amusement.

In matters of conduct, never prescribe a "don't" without also prescribing a "do."

At the close of each day, review that day with your child. Correct the mistakes and give praise for the accomplishments. Let your child know that you are interested in him and that you believe he's going to grow up to be the best boy in the whole world.

Editorial Notes

That "peace hath her victories no less renowned than war" is attested in the brochure reviewing the recent session of the National Electric Light Association held at Atlantic City, N. J., to honor Thomas A. Edison where it says:

He has led no armies into battle—he has conquered no countries—he has enslaved no peoples—yet he commands a devotion more sweeping in scope, more world-wide, than any other living man.

Falling daylight and not cold causes our feathered friends to follow the sun in its southward course, is the amazing discovery reported by a college professor. He found birds in artificially lighted areas remained although given freedom to fly away. Just another advantage added to those many realize already from "daylight saving."

James V. Martin, head of the Martin Aircraft Corporation, who during the war constructed Martin bombing planes, but has recently perfected the world's smallest automobile, is demonstrating to munition manufacturers that war is not necessary for them to prosper in their various factories.

Said Edward A. Filene, Boston merchant-economist, to an audience of advertising men in Berlin recently: "The only right to profit in trading comes from doing a real service to the man you trade with." Yes, and furthermore: that sort of service has been found to produce the greatest profits.

The Sands of Ermenonville

LONG had the spot intrigued us—an island held by the encircling arms of a lake, and set in deep woods. On the map the roads looked passable, and paths crossed the island, so there must be bridge or boat wherewith to reach it. To claim for it that it is the largest island in France is exceeding our authority, but who can find a larger one within fifty miles of Paris?

On a certain holiday, therefore, when a few white clouds were sailing under a stiff breeze through a blue sky, we embarked in our car with the two dogs and a lunch basket. Our destination was Molton Isle, twenty-three miles northwest of Paris. We crossed the Seine and proceeded in a leisurely manner along its banks as far as St. Denis. One of these days someone is going to write a story about the barges of the Seine, and it is going to be full of romance, a story of clean people and far voyages, of meadows and ports. The prows and sterns are given brilliant and individual color tracings. Scarcely a one but has its flower box, and on washing days the laundry hangs on the line. In St. Denis, we ignored the Basilique, which dates from the fifth century, but purchased a handful of ripe tomatoes and enormous peaches. Out of St. Denis we picked up the "Route Nationale No. 16" and followed it to Sarcelles, from which a smaller way branched off to the right. Presently we found ourselves on a dirt road in open countryside, the wheat in the rolling fields standing high and green. The air was crisp after rain, and the mown grass by the roadside fragrant. Cresting one slope was a group of chicory with blossoms as blue as they were ever painted in Vermont.

Then through Fontenay-en-Parisis, with its twelfth century church, through Puteux, Marly, Surville—deep in rose gardens, Pailly, and by easy stages we came to Mortfontaine. The château and park, with our Molton Isle, once belonged to Joseph Bonaparte, ex-King of Spain, but are now the property of the Duc de Gramont. A woman with a cart said we must press on into the forest of Ermenonville and slip down upon the lake and island from the north. Mortfontaine, incidentally, marks the farthest advance of the German troops in 1914.

Into the forest we headed, up a climbing stone road, and quit it to turn left along the first traversable roadway. At a crossroads of paths, we stopped the car. From out of the depths of a valley came a man's voice calling. Otherwise the forest was silent, quiet under the canopy of towering pine and beech and oak. Presently, a horse, two, three, appeared, and the man, with a long tree trailing behind him. He pulled up by us long enough to say the lake could not be reached by car save by returning to Mortfontaine and taking another road.

Back in Mortfontaine, we discovered that our island could be inspected only if a keeper on the Duke's estate gave us permission. There are, we also learned, two lakes, not one, swans and pleasant keepers' cottages scattered over the domain. The towers of the château rose above the

trees. To reach the lodge of the keeper who had charge of Molton Isle, we had to proceed along a private way, past fences neatly painted, and past scores of grazing horses and cattle. The keeper was most courteous, but said that this was the season when young pheasants were put on the island, and more than the Duke's written permission would be required to get anyone on the island at this time. So there we were, and it was 1 o'clock and we were very hungry. The sandwiches and the chicken in the lunch basket, the tomatoes and peaches were simply shouting to be eaten. The sun was warm and the wind was cool.

Our island is still as intriguing as ever, and perhaps sometime we shall have the courage to address a request to this Duke, descendant of a famous lineage in French history, and eventually reach the Isle of Molton.

To Mortfontaine again, and from it we took the high road for neighboring Ermenonville to lunch by the most extraordinary acres in all the environs of Paris. What matter our island; would not a "desert" be better? There is such a desert, which has more to offer than many an island. We did not stay in Ermenonville, where Jean Jacques Rousseau dwelt for a while with the Marquis de Girardin in his exquisite château, facing a lake, but turned sharply to the left on the main street. In a few moments we were near a hill of sandy soil, where the heather tugged at the stones and the silver birches stood apart. To the right were woods with great trees and low-spreading ferns.

Our island had become our desert. It is almost unbelievable that less than thirty miles out of Paris there spreads a white desert of the softest sea sand. There are dunes and pines which you think must end at the ocean's edge. But they don't. The desert, for all its many, many wide acres, is hemmed in by a forest which never in all these centuries has invaded the sand. A knoll with two birch trees, or a patch of long-needled pines, rises among the sand in isolated manner. It was under one such birch tree, with its million little, fluttering leaves, that we pitched our camp and led our dogs.

The sands sung to the skylarks above, and the sun spattered our books and our lettuce. There were shells for the easy gathering, and fresh trails to be made across the desert, and a hill to be climbed for a glimpse of the ocean—which should have been in the distance. So sweet were the peaches, and so pleasant the white sand to lie upon, that regrets were unheard that we did not reach our island. Islands are many, but such a desert is rare, and unique about Paris as far as we know.

Henri it is to whom our thanks are due for having aroused our first interest in Ermenonville. Henri is a Boy Scout, and he told how he put a tent on the sands, and how he and his chum went swimming in a lake near by. His story was fascinating, but almost incredible, and yet we found it all true and even more strangely beautiful than anything we could have imagined.

R. A. C.

From the World's Great Capitals—Rome

ROME

ITALY has always generously extended her hospitality to monarchs who have abdicated or otherwise lost their thrones. King Constantine of Greece, for instance, spent his last years in Florence and Palermo, and received every attention from the Italian authorities and people. King Amanullah of Afghanistan is the latest exiled ruler who has chosen Italy as his "new home." The Afghan King, with his family and suite, consisting in all of twenty-two persons, has installed himself in the Afghan Legation in Rome at the Via Nomentana. The Fascist newspapers have given a most cordial welcome to King Amanullah, assuring him of their sympathy, but his installation at the Afghan Legation produced for a moment a rather embarrassing situation. There was at first some surprise that the exiled King should have chosen, of all places, as his residence in Rome, the Legation, which was supposed to be the property of the Afghan state. King Amanullah, however, claimed the villa as his own personal property, and it appears that the Italian Government, when informed of the fact, raised no objection against the occupation of the villa by the ex-King. The situation was complicated by the fact that there is in Rome an Afghan chargé d'affaires, who represents the Government at Kabul and who has now been obliged to abandon the Legation and move to a hotel. The incident, which might easily have caused diplomatic difficulties to Italy, has passed off very quietly, and King Amanullah's action has been generally regarded as quite natural.

A new menace is threatening the Villa Carlotta, near Cadenabbia, on Lake Como. The proposal this time has been to transform the magnificent villa into a kursal or casino, with a view to attracting a larger number of tourists to the shores of Lake Como. Fortunately, the podestà or mayor of Como, Signor Bianchini, in a letter to the Popolo d'Italia, has protested against the project, and there are good grounds for believing that it will be abandoned. A few years ago the Italian Government, from stern economic necessity, was about to sell the villa, and had already begun dismantling its art treasures and removing its rare plants from the gardens. At that time the whole neighborhood of Como protested against the threatened sale and the Government finally suspended the order. The transformation of the villa into a kursal would be a still worse menace to its beauty and historical associations, and better counsels should prevail, some means being found of preserving the villa in its present state. If there are fewer foreign tourists at Lake Como, other remedies could be devised to attract them in large numbers. Surely, concerts, dancing and similar entertainments would not increase the number of foreign visitors, but would, on the contrary, spoil the charm of the villa.

The Villa Carlotta, situated in one of the most picturesque locations in the world, was constructed in the middle of the seventeenth century by the Marchese d'Arco, and half a century later was adorned and enriched by works of art of great value by a new owner, who collected there, among other treasures, pictures and statues by Luini, Rubens, Van Dyck, Leonardo da Vinci, Fra Angelico and Canova. In 1843, the villa was acquired by Princess Albert of Prussia, a daughter of King William I of the Netherlands, who gave it to her daughter, Carlotta, the wife of George II, Duke of Saxe-Meiningen. From her the villa received its name. In conformity with the peace treaties, the villa, belonging as it did to a subject of the central empire, passed into the hands of the Italian state. The villa is familiar to many travelers for what Ruskin wrote about Villa Sommariva, as the villa was then called, and what he then wrote stands true today. The entire villa is no doubt the acme of formality, but not its least charm is the connection with scene and character. Ruskin found that the villa suited the landscape extraordinarily well; he justified its form, its gardens, walls, arches, groves; its statues and urns; its series of artificial terraces and its artificial arrangement of trees and shrubs. The inhabitants of Como are wise to oppose innovations in the villa, which is one of the most magnificent ornaments of their lake.

A discovery of primary archeological importance has been made at Ostia by Prof. Gino Calza, who is in charge of the excavations in the ancient seaport of Rome. Under the ruins of an old building Professor Calza has found ten fragments of engraved marble tablets, which constitute a sort of official gazette recalling events in ancient Rome. It is known already that the ancient Romans published a sort of gazette, in the shape of mural tablets, under the title of Acta Urbis, which used to be posted up in public places. The fragments just discovered disclose no very important new historical fact, but the significance of the find seems to lie in the method used by the Romans for the presentation of news. The news was recorded in the briefest possible manner and its publication

was—so at least Professor Calza presumes—usually delayed until public feeling had subsided, and, moreover, with the exclusion of all those details which were not favorable to the Government.

The fragments refer to the years 43 and 44 B. C. and to the years 2, 16, 17, 18, 21, 30, 31, 32, 36, 38, 83, 84, 91 and 92 A. D. The items recorded are the departure of Pompey from Rome and his decease; the reform of the calendar; the law exempting poor citizens from the payment of one year's taxes; the dedication of the Temple of Venus Genetrix; the popular festivities following the will of Julius Caesar, who had bequeathed his goods to the populace (no mention is made how Caesar met his death); the election of Augustus as Pontifex Maximus; the wounding in Armenia of Caius Caesar, the adopted son of Augustus, his passing on and the removal of his ashes to the mausoleum of Augustus; the decease of Germanicus; the triumph of Drusus, son of Germanicus, in Illyria; the assumption of the toga virilis by Nero; the passing on of Tiberius and Antonia; the big fire on the Aventine; and the slaying of Sejanus and his family after the discovery of the conspiracy against Tiberius.

The rules and program of the seventeenth international art exhibition to be held in Venice in April of next year have now been made public. For the first time prizes will be given to the best artists, and a sum of 300,000 lire (about \$15,000) has been allotted for this purpose. The first prize of 50,000 lire is given by the Secretary of the Fascist Party for the best picture representing an episode of the Fascist revolution. The second prize, given by the Minister of Public Instruction, is for the best picture or statue representing youth. The third prize, offered by the city of Venice, for which foreign artists will be allowed to compete, will be given for the best picture or statue symbolizing motherhood. There are well-founded hopes that America will take part for the first time in the Venice exhibition, and negotiations for this purpose are said to be well advanced. One interesting feature of the forthcoming Venice exhibition will be an international congress of contemporary art, to be held while the exhibition is open. The principal subjects to be discussed at this congress are artistic productions, international exhibitions, relations among the artistic organizations of the various countries, etc.

Letters to The Christian Science Monitor

Brief communications are welcomed, but The Christian Science Monitor Editorial Board must retain sole judge of their suitability, and this Board does not hold itself or this newspaper responsible for the facts or opinions presented. Anonymous letters are destroyed unread.

A Joke's a Joke, for A' That

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR: How disappointing it is that The Christian Science Monitor, that great international daily whose purpose is supposedly to bring about a better understanding and a closer harmony among the peoples of the earth, should publish an editorial as provincial and unscientific as the one on "On Pronouncing Blueberry," in the issue of Aug. 6. The speech department of the college where I teach regrets that it cannot recommend to its students an article on pronunciation appearing on the editorial page of the Monitor, a paper beloved by every instructor in this department.

Even if the article were written in a facetious mood it is misleading to young students who are groping their way out of erroneous speech habits. When there are scientifically trained men and women who could write such helpful articles—men and women who are zealously working to advance the cause of Truth through the tearing down of prejudices and provincialisms relative to our language—why, does the Monitor not select one of these to write editorials on pronunciation? It is unfortunate that an article so unworthy of the standard and purpose of this great paper should appear in its columns.

If the article were facetious, then let me say in like mood,

If the author likes to say "erick," Then we must believe he's a "thick."

Benton, Tex. RUBY CARLTON WALKER.

Oh! That Blue B "e" "r" "y" "y" Piel

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR: The article in the editorial column of Aug. 6 on the "Bloody Pie" is indeed very interesting to yours truly, and, like the writer of said article, I prefer to call them blue-berries or blue b "e" "r" "y" "y" pie for why should such a delicious luxury be slighted in its pronunciation? Your article also on the bread pudding subject struck home, and I agree with you absolutely. I am not forgetting the most interesting description given in the Monitor recently of the old-fashioned basket picnic. Anyone who has lived in the middle West can appreciate that article. What did we care for a few tiny ants or other intruders (perhaps the milk had gotten sour, too)? But it was a successful picnic, rain or shine, eh?

O. T. S.